

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 9. VOL. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1818.

[VOL. XXXII.]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY JOHN NORVELL.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

## AUCTION OFFICE.

Jeremiah Neave & Son,

INFORM their friends that they have connected with their COMMISSION BUSINESS, the selling of MERCHANDISE regularly at AUCTION, when consigned to them for that purpose. Cincinnati, Oct. 11—18.

## Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

For the relief of Joel Earwood.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the receiver of public monies, for the district of lands offered for sale at Jeffersonville, be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to permit Joel Earwood to transfer, to any entry of lands he may make in said district, any monies he may have paid into said office, on the north-east quarter of section numbered twenty-one of township six, and range nine east, in said district; and the register of the said land office shall permit the said Earwood to withdraw his entry for the quarter section aforesaid.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLIARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore. January 22, 1818—APPROVED. JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Making further provisions for repairing the Public Buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of repairing the public buildings, a sum not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied by the commissioner, under the direction of the president of the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLIARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore. January 22, 1818—APPROVED. JAMES MONROE.

## RESOLUTION

Directing the procurement of certain laws. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, of the laws passed at the first and second sessions of the fourteenth Congress, remaining in the office of the Secretary of State, thirty copies be by him deposited in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and fifteen copies in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, for the use of their members respectively.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLIARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore. January 22, 1818—APPROVED. JAMES MONROE.

## Sanders Manufacturing Company.

AN ACT incorporating a Company under the above name has become a law. The capital is \$300,000 divided into 6000 shares of fifty dollars each. One-half of the capital is to be constantly employed in manufacturing, the other half may be employed in banking, with the privilege of issuing notes to three times the amount of the banking capital; upon failure to pay the notes of the corporation in specie, or notes of the Bank of Kentucky, or the Bank of the United States, or their branches, the banking privileges to cease. Five dollars to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing; five dollars on the first day of July, and five dollars every two months thereafter until the whole is paid.

The Factory, Machinery, Buildings, &c. at Sanders are to be estimated and valued by Nathaniel Hart, of Woodford, James Johnson, Geo. M. Bibb, John T. Mason, Jr. and John Marsh. The proprietor of which is permitted to subscribe for stock to the amount of such valuation—and upon delivering to the Company a fair and perfect title to the same, he is to receive certificates of stock. The stockholders are to elect seven Directors, being stockholders in said company, who are to choose one of their body as President; the scale of voting the same as in the Bank of Kentucky—no individual or company to give more than 30 votes—In loaning out the money the preference is to be given, first, to Manufacturers; second, to Mechanics; third, to the Exporters of produce or stock; and fourth, to Farmers—Duration of the charter 21 years. Books are this day opened to receive subscriptions for four thousand shares of the stock in said corporation at the Book Store of Worsley and Smith, and at the counting house of James Wiers; which will remain open 30 days unless sooner filled. Attendance will be given by at least two of the undersigned, appointed by said act for that purpose.

JAMES MORRISON,

THOS. BODLEY,

JOHN FOWLER,

WILLIAM LEAVY,

WM. W. WORSLEY,

JAMES WIERS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1818—18.

## Kentucky Insurance NOTES.

WILL be received in payment for GOODS, at cash prices at the store of THOS. E. BOSWELL & CO. Feb. 21, 1818—18.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

JOSEPH BOSWELL, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased the house on Cheapside, lately occupied by Morrison, Boswells & Sutton, and has THIS DAY entered into partnership with his nephew, GEORGE BOSWELL. The Concern will be

Joseph & George Boswell. They have on hand and are now opening, a large and very general assortment of DRY GOODS, QUEEN'S WARE, HARD WARE, AND GLASS WARE, GROCERIES, Of every description, among which are

## New-Orleans Sugar,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY, Which they will sell by the Barrel or by Retail as low as any in market. ALSO—They have just received from Richmond, Va. an assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, ANVILS, VICES, PATENT SHOT, PIG LEAD, FISH, &c. Which articles they will sell on as good terms as any in the state. They will give the highest price in Cash for SALT PETRE, at their Store. 7—13t Feb. 14, 1818.

## CHEAP STORE.

Areambal & Nouvel,

(4 Doors below the Gazette Office, Main-street.) RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public, that they have now on hand, and for sale by the bbl or pound, LOAF LUMP COFFEE, AND BROWN TEA. As usual a general assortment of Dry Goods and Hard Ware, all which are offered very low for Cash. Lexington, Feb. 14—4t.

## Notice to Banks.

ALL kinds of BANK PAPER, of a quality equal to any in the United States, may be had at the Lexington Manufactory. Enquire at said Factory, or of

SEBREE & JOHNSON.

Feb. 14, 1818—4t

## State of Kentucky,

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, SCT.

George Cleveland, Complainant, Against The Executors of George S. Smith, deceased, the Unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, deceased, and others, Defendants.

THIS DAY came the Complainant by his Counsel, and the Defendants the unknown Heirs of Elijah Craig, de'd not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth, eight weeks successively, agreeably to law. A Copy, Attest, DAN. B. PRICE, c. j. c. c. Feb. 14, 1818—8t

## Ordinance.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, on Thursday the 5th February, 1818.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON,

THAT no person or persons shall stop their waggon, horses or carts, on any of the Bridges in Water street for the purpose of feeding during the night—and any white or free person so stopping a waggon and team or cart and horses, and to stand on any one of the bridges in Water street, shall pay 3 dollars to the town of Lexington, and any free person offending herein shall pay 3 dollars to whoever may sue for the same—and any slave or slave so offending shall receive ten lashes by order of a Justice of the Peace, if the fine be not paid by his owner or some other person for him.

Be it further ordained, That no person shall ride on horseback, or drive any two or four wheel carriage over any of the foot pavements in the town of Lexington and any free person offending herein shall pay 3 dollars to whoever may sue for the same—and any slave or slave offending herein shall receive ten lashes by order of a Justice of the Peace, unless the fine be paid by the owner or some other person for him.

Be it further ordained, That all ordinances, heretofore made and in force touching Theatrical or other shows and exhibitions, be and the same are hereby repealed and rescinded.

Be it further ordained, That the Treasurer of this town for his services shall be allowed two per cent on all monies actually received by him, and paid out or delivered over to his successor.

And be it further ordained, That all laws or parts of laws contrary to, or coming within the purview of the above be, and the same are hereby repealed. (Passed the first reading.) A Copy, Attest, HUBBARD B. SMITH, c. l. t. l.

## TYPES.

WE have for sale, at the Kentucky Gazette Office, a FOUNT OF BREWER, of about 250 lbs. not half worn. It can be had on a credit of six months.

J. NORVELL & CO.

Lexington, Feb. 21—18.

## Tammany Mills—Prices.

Wheat - - - per bushel \$975 CASH  
Corn in the ears per barrel 175 do on de-  
Do. shelled - - - do. 200 do livery.

Superfine Flour - - - per bbl. \$6 00  
do. do. - - - 100 lbs. 3 00  
Common do. - - - 100 lbs. \$2 to 2 25  
Ship Stuff - - - - - bushel 0 50  
Shorts - - - - - do 0 12  
Pran - - - - - do 0 84  
Corn Meal - - - - - do 0 50

JOHN & THOMAS P. HART.

Lexington, February 21, 1818—18.

## Blanks of every Description,

FOR SALE.

## WALTER FORTUNE,

Black and White-smith, and Saddletree Manufacturer,

(LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA.) RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, in Fourth, near Wood street, a few doors above the sign of the Green Tree, Pittsburgh. He also carries on HORSE SHOEING. He manufactures AXES—MATTOCKS—HOES and HINGES of every description, which shall be neatly executed. All of the foregoing articles he will sell low for cash, or on liberal credit, by giving negotiable paper. Orders from any part of the country will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

## PRICES.

Ladies' Saddle Trees, - - \$37 per dos.  
Men's Fallback do. - - 27 do.  
Men's Best do. - - 19 do.  
Men's Common do. - - 17 do.  
Ladies' Best do. - - 27 do.  
Wood Axes (warranted) - - 22 do.  
Mattocks do. - - 22 do.  
Plough Irons (steeld) - - 22 cts. per lb.  
Four apprentices are wanting to above business. Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1817.—Jan. 31—18t.

## PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY the 14th of March, 1818, will be exposed to public sale, at the dwelling house of the late Anson Turner, near the White Lead Factory, all the personal property of the deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Books, two Cows, &c. Those indebted to the estate will make immediate payment; and those who have claims against it, will present them for adjustment. ROSAENA TURNER, Adm'r. Lexington, Feb. 21—4t.

## ESTRAYS.

TAKEN UP by Saml. Trotter, two miles from Lexington, on the Frankfort road, one SORELL HORSE, about fifteen hands high, blaze in his face, four white feet and legs, seven years old, shod all round, appraised to thirty-five dollars.

ALSO—one Cream coloured Horse, five years old, fourteen hands high, white face, main and tail, appraised to \$50—Appraised before O. KEEN, J. P.

A Copy—Test, J. C. RODES, CLK. February 21.—3t.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons whatsoever are hereby warned from trespassing on the lands of the subscriber, or on the lands of the infant heirs of William Beard, deceased, for whom I am guardian, either by cutting or destroying any wood or timber, or moving the same, or moving any rails, injuring live trees or corners, or trespassing in any manner whatsoever on said premises, as they may expect to be treated with the utmost severity of the law; and those that the law cannot reach, if caught in the fact, will be certain to be treated with something as heavy as lead.

HENRY BEARD.

Fayette county, Feb. 21—3t

## JOSEPH BUCHANAN,

(Attorney at Law)

KEEPS an Office on Limestone Street, near the Jail, and attends the several courts of Fayette: those who entrust their business to him, may depend on the strictest attention.

N. B. He is now delivering a COURSE OF LECTURES ON LAW, which he intends to repeat annually, in connexion with examinations on the same subjects in Blackstone and the statutes and decisions of Kentucky, and with the conduct and argument of fictitious cases in imitation of proceedings in the courts of justice. The fee for this course, as soon as he has made it complete, will be the same as usually paid by Students to gentlemen of the bar for superintending their studies. His private pupils will have the benefit of it without any additional fee. J. B. Lexington, Feb. 21—3t.

## Valuable Lot For Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, by the Subscriber, Executor of SUSANNA NOBLE, Dec'd, on the third Monday in March next, at the Court house in Lexington, on the Premises,

## A LOT OF LAND

Is said town, fronting about FORTY FEET on Church Alley, and running back as described in the deed for said lot made by William Emmons, Senr. to the said Susanna Noble, which deed is of record in the Fayette county Court Office. The terms of sale will be six months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment of the purchase money; and on the payment of the purchase money, the subscriber, as Executor aforesaid, will make a deed with special warrant for said lot to the purchaser.

ROBERT CALDWELL, Executor of Susanna Noble, dec'd. Lexington, Feb. 21—4t.

## New & Valuable Books.

JAMES W. PALMER has just received at the Sign of the Bible, the following new and valuable publications: Memoirs of the Duke of Sully; Memoirs of the Cardinal de Retz; Otilia's Treatise on Poisons; Atkin's Medical Dictionary; Lady Morgan's France, 2d edition, with engravings; Catechis Deceiv'd; The Ignorant, or Memoirs of an Actor—Part 2d; The Hero, or the Adventures of Night; Darby's Map of Louisiana, 2d edition; An Outline of the Revolution in Spanish America; Sanson's Sketches of Lower Canada; Dobson's Petrarch, new edition; Philidor on Chess; Chessmen, different qualities. Lexington, Feb. 14—3t.

## SPEECH

Of Governor CLINTON to the Legislature of New-York, Jan. 27, 1818. Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Assembly,

Among the important duties enjoined upon the executive by the constitution, he is required to recommend such subjects to the consideration of the legislature, as shall appear to him to concern the good government, welfare and prosperity of the state. On this occasion I feel a peculiar gratification in the performance of this duty, from a persuasion that I address myself to a legislature, competent to distinguish, and anxious to promote, the true interests of our country.

As agriculture is the source of our subsistence, the basis of our strength, and the foundation of our prosperity, it is pleasing to observe the public attention awakened to its importance, and associations springing up in several counties to cherish its interests. Having received but a small portion of direct encouragement from government, it has been left to its own energies; and supported by a fertile soil, cherished by a benign climate, cultivated by industry, and protected by liberty, it has diffused its bounties over the country, and has relieved the wants of the old world. Relying hitherto almost exclusively on the fertility of our soil and the extent of our possessions, we have not adopted those improvements which the experience of modern times has indicated. And it has not been sufficiently understood that agriculture is a science, as well as an art; that it demands the labor of the mind as well as of the hands; and that its successful cultivation is intimately allied with the most profound investigations of philosophy, and the most elaborate exertions of the human mind.

If not the exclusive duty, it is certainly the peculiar province of the state governments to superintend and advance the interests of agriculture. To this end, it is advisable to constitute a board, composed of the most experienced and best informed agriculturists, and to render it their duty to diffuse agricultural knowledge; to correspond with the county societies; to communicate to them beneficial discoveries and improvements, to introduce useful seeds, plants, trees, and animals, implements of husbandry, and labor saving machines; to explore the minerals of the country, and to publish, periodically, the most valuable observations and treatises on husbandry, horticulture and rural economy. The county societies ought to be enabled to distribute adequate premiums; and a professorship of agriculture, connected with the board or attached to the university, might also be constituted, embracing the kindred sciences of chemistry and geology, mineralogy, botany and the other departments of natural history. By which means a complete course of agricultural education would be taught, developing the principles of the science, illustrating the practice of the art, and restoring the first and best pursuit of man to that intellectual rank which it ought to occupy in the scale of human estimation.

Good markets for agricultural productions are the vital incentive to agricultural industry; and nothing tends more directly to the promotion of these, than the establishment of cheap and easy modes of transportation, and the erection of flourishing villages, towns and cities under the auspices of commerce, trade and manufactures. As foreign markets are always fluctuating in their prices and uncertain as to their exigencies, we must rely principally on our own internal consumption for the stable and permanent support of agriculture. But this can only be effected by the excitement of other kinds of industry, and the creation of a great manufacturing interest.—Every friend of this country must contemplate with regret the prostration of our manufactures. The excessive importation of foreign fabrics was the signal of ruin to institutions founded by enterprising industry, reared by beneficial skill and identified with the general welfare. The raw materials of iron, woolen and cotton manufactures are abundant, and those for the minor and auxiliary ones can in most cases be procured at home with equal facility. Nothing is wanting to destroy foreign competition but the steady protection of the government and the public spirit of the country. High duties and prohibitory provisions applied to foreign productions, afford the most efficient encouragement to our manufactures, and these measures appertain to the legitimate functions of the national government. But much may be done by the state government by liberal accommodations, by judicious exemptions, and by the whole weight of its influence, and much more may be accomplished by the public spirit of the community.—For I am persuaded, that if every citizen who adopts the fabrics of other nations, would seriously consider that he is not only paying taxes for the support of foreign governments, but that he participates in undermining one of the main pillars of our productive industry, he

would imitate the honorable preference which you have this day evinced in favor of American manufactures.

The internal trade of a country is equally essential to the prosperity of agriculture, of manufactures and of commerce; for embracing the interest of all, it extends its enlivening influence to every important department of human industry. But it can never be advantageously nor extensively pursued and cultivated without easy and rapid communications by water courses, roads and canals: and it is among the first duties of government to facilitate that transportation of commodities, by opening and ameliorating all the channels of beneficial intercourse; for in peace or in war it is equally essential to our cardinal interests.

The removal of the obstructions to the navigation of our principal river, has heretofore occupied the attention and received the assistance of the state.—These impediments being principally occasioned by alluvial depositions, and existing only at the head of the navigation, can be easily removed, if a proper plan be adopted.—But instead of one concentrated effort, embracing the whole object and under the control of one board, several attempts have been made at different points and under different commissioners. And as they were confined to the improvements of particular parts, their efforts have not been attended with complete success. The unexpended appropriations, in addition to what has already been done, will go far toward accomplishing this important work. And it is a subject worthy of your particular attention and your munificent interposition.

The immense capital expended in turnpike roads has been very conducive to the promotion of inland trade. But the statutes prescribing the mode of constructing them, of inspecting them before the proprietors are authorized to receive toll, and of coercing their repair, are not sufficiently circumspect in their provisions nor energetic in their enforcement. The inspectors appointed to pronounce on the completion of roads, are sometimes selected with an imperfect knowledge of their qualifications, and without any information as to their connexion with the proprietors of the roads to be examined, and their proceedings are conducted without the sanction of an oath, and are not restrained by any declared penalties. The statutes providing for keeping their roads in good order, have been in a state of inexecution in most of the counties, in consequence of the new appointment of commissioners. And it is not made the special duty of the ministerial officers of justice to complain when these communications are not maintained in good state. Owing to this combination of unpropitious circumstances, the condition of these roads is a subject of general and well founded complaint, and calls loudly for the application of efficacious correctives.

I congratulate you upon the auspicious commencement and successful progress of the contemplated water communication between the great western & northern lakes and the Atlantic ocean. Near sixty miles of the western canal has been contracted for to be finished within the present year, and it is probable that the whole of the northern canal will be disposed of in the same manner before the ensuing spring.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable season, the inexperience of the contractors, and the late commencement of operations, it is understood that work to the extent of 15 miles has already been done on the western canal. And it is confidently believed that the aggregate expense will be within the estimate of the commissioners. The enhancement of the profits of agriculture; the excitement of manufacturing industry; the activity of internal trade; the benefits of lucrative commerce; the interchange of valuable commodities; the commerce of fertile, remote, and wide-spread regions; and the approximation of the most distant parts of the union by the facility and rapidity of communication that will result from the completion of these stupendous works, will spread the blessings of plenty and opulence to an immeasurable extent. The resources of the state are fully adequate without extraneous aid: and when we consider that every portion of the nation will feel the animating spirit and vivifying influence of these great works: that they will receive the benedictions of posterity, and command the approbation of the civilized world, we are required by every sentiment of honor, by every injunction of patriotism, and by every consideration which ought to influence the councils and govern the conduct of a free, high minded, enlightened and magnanimous people.

In 1815, an act was passed for incorporating a company for opening the navigation between the head waters of the Seneca lake and the Chemung river.—And in March last a law was enacted by the legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to view and examine the route of a contemplated canal to connect the waters of

the Seneca lake and the Niagara river, and to report on the practicability, importance and probable expenses of making and completing it. In pursuance of which, commissioners have been appointed, have made requisite examinations, and have probably performed the other duties assigned to him. Although the obvious tendency of this project is to facilitate the transportation of commodities from this to neighboring states, yet from a full persuasion that the prosperity of our country will be best advanced by multiplying the markets for our productions, and by intimate and beneficial connections between the different members of the confederacy, I consider it our incumbent duty to overlook local considerations and geographical distinctions, and to afford our cordial co-operation.

The fund appropriated to common schools consists of about one million of dollars, and eighty thousand acres of land.

The income for distribution this year is 60,000 dollars. Having participated in the first establishment of the Lancasterian system in this country, having carefully observed its progress, and witnessed its benefits, I can confidently recommend it as an invaluable improvement, which by a wonderful combination of economy in expense and rapidity of instruction, has created a new era in education—and I am desirous that all our common schools should be supplied with teachers of this description. As this system operates with the same efficacy in education, that labor-saving machinery does in the useful arts, it will be readily perceived that it is peculiarly adapted to this country. For if by its means, one teacher can perform the functions of ten, and if a pupil can learn in one week as much as he would in one month in the common way, it is evident that more wealth, more labor, more time and more industry can be devoted to the ordinary occupations of life without interfering with the dispensation of knowledge.—Wherever it has been attempted it has succeeded, and several parts of the state have experienced its benefits. Competent teachers can be educated for this express purpose, & in sufficient number to supply all our common schools, by sending intelligent young men to the Lancasterian seminaries in N. York, where they will be instructed gratuitously, and where in the course of a few months they will acquire a sufficient knowledge of the system. Appropriations for this purpose by the several common schools out of their portion of the general fund, under the direction of the superintendent, will delay the small expense attending the attainment of this important object.

The flourishing condition of our higher seminaries of education is a pleasing demonstration of the increasing progress of mental improvement, and a powerful incentive to liberal dispensations of public patronage. Under the auspices of learned and enlightened instructors, our colleges are constantly increasing in students, and extending in usefulness: and the intermediate seminaries between the common schools and colleges, have also greatly diffused the blessings of education. Funds to the amount of \$750,000 have been granted to the three colleges, and about 100,000 dollars to the thirty-eight incorporated academies. While this liberality of patronage reflects honor on the state, it cannot be too forcibly inculcated, nor too generally understood, that in promoting the great interests of moral and intellectual cultivation, there can be no prodigality in the application of the public treasure.

The colleges of physicians and surgeons are eminently deserving of public consideration. The increase of the institution in New-York in the number of its students, in the amplitude of its accommodations, and in the respectability of its character, has kept pace with the science and celebrity of its professors. And the recent addition of distinguished teachers to the establishment in Fairfield, places it on high ground, and in the road to prosperity and usefulness.—The appropriations to medical education do not exceed 60,000 dollars, a sum by no means commensurate with the importance of the object. Every well educated physician becomes not only a conservator of health, but a missionary of science. Wherever he establishes himself, he will convey and communicate useful knowledge. Two hundred of our youth annually dispersed over the country, instructed in medical knowledge & its cognate sciences, will in the course of a few years effect an augmentation in the state of general information equally honorable and beneficial to the community. And no measures can be more conducive to the prosperity of our medical institutions, to the respectability of the profession, and the preservation of the public health, than a law rendering an attendance upon lectures in the university, an indispensable passport to medical practice.

The principal societies devoted to literature, sciences and the arts in the city of New-York, have by the liberal patronage of the municipal authorities been collected in a spacious and commodious edifice, under the denomination of the New-York Institution. These associations are forming extensive and inva-



inable collections of the works of the fine arts; of our animal, vegetable and mineral productions, and of books and manuscripts illustrating our civil, ecclesiastical and natural history, our geography, antiquities and statistics. They are also zealously engaged in exploring the principles of political philosophy, and in exalting the literature of our country.—Whenever such institutions appear, they are entitled to the countenance of government, for there will ever be an intimate and immutable alliance between their advancement and the glory and prosperity of the state.

The state of our finances demands your mature consideration. It appears that the funds of the state amount to about \$4,500,000. And that the debts of the state amount to

Composed of the following specifications:	2,710,082 50
Stock, bearing 7 per cent interest	\$1,106,397 50
Stock, bearing 6 per cent interest	777,000 00
Debt to the bank of N. York, bearing an interest of 6 per cent.	826,685 00
	2,710,082 50

It further appears that the sum total of expenditures for fortifications, arsenals, magazines, ordnance, arms, ammunition and other warlike stores; for the pay of militia, sea fencibles, and volunteers, is \$346,350 83

That the amount of direct taxes of the national government, assumed and paid by this state, is 1,113,126 23

Making in the whole \$1,959,477 06, of debt incurred by the state in consequence of its patriotic exertions for the public defence, and for the payment of which a tax of two mills on a dollar has been imposed.

It will be observed that we pay a war interest of 7 per cent, for a considerable part of this debt. As the stock is redeemable, it will be easy to pay it off by a new loan of six per cent. It will be advisable to dispose of the three per cent stock, and to apply the avails to the reduction of the debt. These proceeds, together with \$226,000 of the revenue of last year, and a new loan of 1,000,000 dollars of six per cent will extinguish the whole of the present stock in May or June next, and leave about 150,000 dollars applicable to extraordinary purposes. The canal stock is not included in the statement, because the finances of the work are to be kept distinct from the ordinary revenue of the state.

If this plan should be adopted, our debt would be reduced to 1,900,000 dollars.

I also recommend the reduction of the tax to half its present amount. The annual revenue will still be about 500,000 dollars; and as our permanent expenses, including the interest of the public debt, will not exceed 440,000 dollars, there will remain a surplus of 60,000 dollars applicable to extraordinary objects. This sum may be increased to upwards of \$100,000 by financial improvements.—The funds of the state will be augmented by the payment of the debt due from the United States, which has not yet been adjusted; and great and useful accessions may be made in other respects. The imposition of auction duties in lieu of those of the United States, lately withdrawn, will protect our regular traders, afford some relief to our manufacturers and enlarge the fund for internal improvement. The revenue from excises properly collected, would be considerable, and a much greater sum may be raised annually by the lotteries already authorized by law. And it may be proper to observe that our financial operations may be facilitated by the establishment of an office for the transfer of stock in the city of New-York, which can be done without any expense.

This view of our finances is certainly encouraging. It shows that our debt may be greatly reduced; that our taxes may be diminished one half; that all our contemplated improvements may be executed; and that a great fund will still remain for all the beneficial objects of society.

The public lands have not been comprehended in this exposition of our resources.—Including the town lots, the islands and our rights of preemption, together with the detached parcels and large tracts, I consider them fully equivalent in value to the whole debt against the state. The immense fund appropriated to schools and academies, has also been kept out of view, because I deem it a sacred provision for the education of the present and all future generations, which ought never to be disturbed or impaired.

With respect to the debt which will be incurred in the prosecution of internal improvements, there can be no doubt but that light tolls on our own commodities, and higher transit duties on foreign productions will in a few years not only accumulate a fund for its extinguishment, but be a prolific source of revenue for the general purposes of government. And this subject may in other respects form the basis of important arrangements in our system of political economy. It may be rendered a powerful instrument for encouraging our own manufactures, and for restraining the pernicious use of foreign commodities.

The best systems of finance are however vain and illusory without the practice of economy.—Parsimony ought to be avoided as well as profusion, but all governments are too prone to give in to wasteful extravagance. Appropriations of public money should be cautiously made, and its expenditures carefully watched. The accountability of public agents should be enforced, and the ordinary forms of legislation ought never to be waived unless in extreme cases. With the observance of these salutary precautions; with the application of a well-regulated economy, and the adoption of proper and judicious retrenchments, I feel a thorough persuasion that the flourish-

ing condition of our finances, may be completely restored; that all our improvements may be successfully executed; and that this state, rich in her resources, public spirited in her objects, wise in her deliberations, and determined in her purposes, may attain unprecedented prosperity.

Although the cultivation of the blessings of peace is most congenial with the spirit of our government, the precepts of religion, and the maxims of sound policy, yet the seeds of war and controversy are planted too deeply in the constitution of human nature for us to expect an exemption from the common fate of nations; and the experience of the United States utterly forbids the hope. Since our existence as a nation, besides the war of the revolution, and contests with the savages of this continent, and the Barbarians of Africa, we have been engaged in hostilities with France and Great Britain. We are in the neighborhood of British and Spanish provinces. Our enterprising spirit of migration and commerce will bring us in contact with the trading and colonial establishments of Russia. The West-India islands, owned by different sovereigns, may in the course of time be a fruitful source of controversy; and our extensive commerce will often render it necessary to vindicate our neutral rights against the aggressions of the belligerent powers of Europe. Even at this present period, the patriotic struggles of the people of Spanish America for emancipation from the restraints of commercial monopoly, and the shackles of colonial subjection, may compromise our pacific relations. Whatever may be the cause, the time must arrive when it will become necessary to appeal to the sword, and this appeal ought never to be made without finding us in a state of ample preparation.

Permit me then to recommend to your attention the revision and amelioration of our militia system.

The statutes relative to the militia were not revised in 1812, and it is now necessary to combine them into one law; to reconcile their different provisions, and to engraft such amendments as experience has shown to be proper. It is believed that essential improvements may be made in the organization, dress, and discipline of the militia; in the imposition, collection, and disposition of fines; in the promotion of military instruction, and in the encouragement of meritorious service or distinguished skill. In consequence of the imperfect state of some of the returns, the precise number of our enrolled militia, cannot be ascertained, but it may be safely estimated at 120,000 men. This immense physical force properly organized, arranged, armed, and directed, may defy the efforts of any enemy. But it ought not to be concealed, that not one-third of our militia is armed and equipped; and that too in a very imperfect manner. This state does not own more than twenty thousand stands of arms. The act of Congress of 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia, however well intended, is totally inadequate to the object. Our militia increase more rapidly than the supply, and even if our population were stationary, it would take near half a century before ample provisions could be derived from that source.

The constitution of the State ordains that the militia at all times, as well in peace as in war, shall be armed and disciplined, and in readiness for service, and that a proper magazine of warlike stores proportionate to the number of inhabitants, shall forever, at the expense of the State and by acts of the Legislature, be established, maintained, and continued, in every county. Although it has not been practicable to comply with these injunctions in their strict sense, and to their full extent, yet it is certainly our duty as well from reverence for the Constitution, as for regard to the public safety, to replenish our arsenals and magazines, and to give our physical force all the advantages of energetic arrangement and complete equipment.

The system of criminal jurisprudence, which was adopted in 1796, has not realized the expectations of benevolence. The expense of this establishment to the first day of the present month, amounting to the enormous sum of \$976,157 44-100, of which the following are the principal items:

For erecting the prison, including the site,	\$243,346 00
For the support of the institution, exclusive of the compensation of the officers and guard,	574,846 70
For the salaries of the officers of the prison, exclusive of the guard,	155,324 45
For pay of the guard, including their arms, clothing, &c.	134,660 16
For transportation of convicts to the state prison, since 1812, inclusive, being before that year, paid by the agent of the prison,	67,980 15
	976,157 44

The efficacy of this system in reforming offenders, has not stood the test of experiment; and as it is very difficult to obtain accurate accounts of the convictions under the old system, it is not in my power to state with certainty, whether crimes have increased under the new, because in order to arrive at a fair result it is necessary to compare the convictions and the population under the operation of both codes; but I am induced to believe that in this momentous respect, it has not answered our wishes. It is with inexpressible regret that I am compelled by an imperious sense of duty, to make this communication. I have done it, not with a view of re-introducing sanguinary punishments, which are as abhorrent to my feelings as they are to the policy of a good government, but to attract your attention to this important subject, and to solicit the full exertion of your faculties

in its investigation. I am persuaded that the penitentiary system has not been subjected to a fair experiment, and that under a proper arrangement, and a virtuous and able administration, it will answer all the ends of criminal justice, without imposing any great burden on the state.

It is reasonable to impute the disappointment in a considerable degree to the incompetency of the means provided for executing the system on an extensive scale. The want of room has been hostile to discipline, injurious to industry, and productive of heavy expense; and when the State undertook to carry on extensive manufacturing operations, it became liable to losses in every stage of their progress from the purchase of the raw material to the sale of the wrought article. The injudicious organization of the board of superintendence; the repeated changes in that body; and the unavoidable frequency of pardons, have also produced detrimental effects. But making ample allowance for all these disadvantages, and comparing our penitentiary with those of other states, I cannot resist the impression that there has been some radical error in the general management. It behoves the representatives of the people to institute a solemn inquiry; to ascertain the causes of the failure, and to apply the appropriate remedies.

The efficacy of the Penitentiary System might be signally promoted by the erection of solitary cells in the several counties for the punishment of all offenders below the degree of Grand Larceny, and by doubling the value of the property stolen in order to constitute that crime. Solitary confinement, next to death, the most appalling punishment which can be inflicted on a human being; and the expense of erecting their prisons and of maintaining the convicts will be very inconsiderable, when compared with the importance of the object. Under our present code, the pardoning power has been frequently exercised in a salutary manner by prescribing as a condition, that the convict to whom mercy is extended, shall depart from the State and never return. This is in substance the punishment of banishment, and it would be well to fortify the efficacy of such pardons, by imposing severe penalties for their violation.

As connected generally with this subject, it is proper to mention that the dispensation of criminal justice is attended with heavy, and it is believed, with unnecessary expense; and that great benefits might probably arise from some improvements in the system, and from a new arrangement of the Court of Exchequer.

In the case of creditors and debtors, our law has departed from its general policy, and has authorized the former to wield the power of punishment by the imprisonment of the latter for a default in the payment of debts, without considering whether the failure be imputable to misfortune or to fraud. Within a few years this code has been relaxed, and the debtor has been liberated from close incarceration, and admitted to the benefit of extensive limits on giving security that he will not depart from them. The consequence is, that it entangles and holds only the poor and forlorn, while those favoured with friends or opulence escape from its severity. If the legislature shall consider it expedient to change the present system, and exempt the unfortunate debtor from the penalties of imprisonment, rigorous provisions ought to be adopted for the punishment of fraud, and the rights of creditors should be fortified by the terror of criminal punishment. But if it shall be deemed inadvisable to proceed to that extent, the poor debtor confined within the walls of a prison ought at least to be supported by his unrelenting creditor, and the repetition of scenes at which humanity shudders ought no longer to disgrace our country.

Our statutes relating to the poor are borrowed from the English system. And the experience of that country as well as our own shows that pauperism increases with the augmentation of the funds applied to its relief. This evil has proceeded to such an alarming extent in the city of New-York, that the burdens of heavy taxation, which it has imposed, menace a diminution of the population of that city, and a depreciation of its real property. The consequences will be very injurious to the whole state; for the decay of our great market will be felt in every department of productive labour. Under the present system the fruits of industry are appropriated to the wants of idleness; a laborious poor man is taxed for the support of an idle beggar; and the vice of mendacity, no longer considered degrading, infects a considerable portion of our population in large towns. I am persuaded that the sooner a radical reform takes place, the better. The evil is contagious, and a prompt extirpation can alone prevent its pernicious extension.

The inducement to pauperism may be destroyed by rendering it a greater evil to live by charity than by industry; its mischiefs may be mitigated by diminishing the expenses of our charitable establishments; and by adopting a system of coercive labour; and its causes may be removed by preventing intemperance and extravagance, and by intellectual, moral and religious cultivation. It is the decree of Heaven that our lives should be spent in useful or active employment. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground," was the declaration of the Almighty to our first parent; and a course of blind, indiscriminating, prodigal benevolence defeats its own object, by attempting to counteract the laws of our nature and the designs of Providence.—Charity is an exalted virtue, but it ought to be founded on reason, and regulated by wisdom. While we must consider as wor-

thy of all praise and patronage religious and moral societies, Sunday, free, and charity schools, houses of industry, orphan asylums, saving banks and all other establishments, which prevent or alleviate the evils of pauperism, by inspiring industry, dispensing employment and inculcating economy; by improving the mind, cultivating the heart and elevating the character, we are equally bound to discourage those institutions which furnish the alimient of mendacity by removing the incentives to labour, and administering the blandishments of sensuality.

The Indians in our country are experiencing the fate of all savage and barbarous tribes in the vicinity of civilized nations, and are constantly deteriorating in character and diminishing in number; and before the expiration of half a century there is a strong probability that they will entirely disappear. Their reservations amount to about 250,000 acres of excellent land, but as the greater part is within the cession to Massachusetts, the state has but little interest in the pre-emption. It is understood that the western Indians are desirous that ours should emigrate to an extensive territory remote from white population, and which will be granted to them gratuitously. As this will preserve them from rapid destruction, as it is in strict union with the prescriptions of humanity, and will not interfere with the blessings of religious instruction; and as their places will be supplied by industrious and useful settlers, who will augment our population and resources, it is presumed that there can be no reasonable objections to their removal.

This however ought to be free and voluntary on their part, and whenever it takes place, it is our duty to see that they receive an ample compensation for their territory. At the present time they are frequently injured and defrauded by intrusions upon their lands, and some of the most valuable domains of the state are subjected to similar detriment. It is very desirable that our laws should provide adequate remedies in these cases, and that they should be rigorously enforced.

The evils arising from the disordered state of our currency, have been aggravated by the banking operations of individuals, and the unauthorized emission of small notes by corporations. They require the immediate and correcting interposition of the legislature. I also submit it to your serious consideration, whether the incorporation of banks in places where they are not required by the exigencies of commerce, trade or manufactures, ought to be commenced. Such institutions, having but few deposits of money, must rely for their profits principally upon the circulation of their notes, and they are, therefore, tempted to extend it beyond their faculties.—Their bills are diffused either in the shape of loans, or by appointing confidential agents to exchange them for those of other establishments. But the former mode being conducive to profit, is at first generally adopted, and in the early stages of their operations, discounts are liberally dispensed. This produces an apparent activity of business and the indications of prosperity.—But it is all fictitious and deceptive, resembling the hectic heat of consuming disease, not the genial warmth of substantial health. A reaction soon takes place. Their bills are in turn collected by rival institutions, or pass to the banks of the great cities, and payment being required, the only resource left is to call in their debts, and exact partial or total returns of their loans.—The continual struggle between conflicting establishments to collect each other's notes, occasions constant apprehension. The sphere of their operations is narrowed. Every new bank contracts the area of their paper circulation; and after subjecting the communities within their respective spheres of operation to the pernicious vicissitudes of loans, at one period profusely granted and at another parsimoniously withheld, they finally settle down into a state of torpid inaction, and become mere conduits of accommodation to a few individuals. The legislature are then solicited to apply a remedy by the incorporation of other banks, whereas every new one of this description, unless attended by peculiar circumstances, paralyzes a portion of capital and augments the general distress. The banishment of metallic money, the loss of commercial confidence, the exhibition of fictitious capital, the increase of civil prosecutions, the multiplication of crimes, the injurious enhancement of prices, are among the mischiefs which flow from this state of things. And it is worthy of serious enquiry; whether a much greater augmentation of such institutions may not in course of time produce an explosion that will demolish the whole system.

The slow and periodical returns of husbandry being incompetent to the exigencies of banking establishments, the agricultural interest is the principal sufferer by these proceedings. And it is with deep regret that I feel constrained to mention that some practitioners of the law, regardless of the high respectability of their profession, have added to the distresses of the country by buying up notes in order to obtain exorbitant premiums and the costs of prosecution. The fate of the manufacturing interest, the excessive consumption of foreign commodities, and the introduction of widespread luxury and wide-wasting extravagance, have had a most pernicious effect on the public welfare. But I felicitate you on the prospect of better times. The blessings of Heaven have visited the labours of the husbandman during the last year, and the products of another season will in all probability create a balance in favour of the country.

Public attention is awakened to the encouragement of the useful arts, and to the diffusion of the lights of religion and knowledge; and we are, I hope, returning to those habits of economy and those observances of republican simplicity, which are demanded by the voice of patriotism, and the genius of our government. And when we compare our actual and prospective state, with that of other nations, we have every reason to be grateful to the Divine Providence, for the exalted destinies of our country.

I shall now lay before you a letter from the governor of Pennsylvania, respecting the contemplated canal between the Seneca Lake, and one of the branches of the Susquehanna river; a communication from the Secretary of State, enclosing a representation of the minister of Great Britain, respecting the statute of this state "to amend an act entitled an act relative to the pilots of the port of New-York;" a request from the engineer of the United States, who superintends the erection of the important works at Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, for further cessions of soil and jurisdiction; certain proceedings of the states of Kentucky, New-Jersey and Connecticut, respecting amendments to the national constitution, and sundry papers relative to the demand of this state against the United States. All these subjects will require your attention in the course of the session; but the last, from the circumstances of the case, ought to be immediately considered.

I should do injustice to my feelings, were I not to express my grateful and respectful sense, of the confidence reposed in me by the people of this state.—Conscious that I ought to be judged by my conduct and not by my professions, I shall waive the usual expressions on these occasions, and shall only declare, that in the proper performance of my official duties, I rely upon the cordial concurrence of the co-ordinate authorities, and the magnanimous support of the people. And I humbly implore the blessings of Almighty God, upon the faithful execution of our high responsibilities, and upon our zealous co-operation with the national and state governments, in all wise and patriotic measures to promote the happiness, to advance the honor, and to perpetuate the freedom of the American people.

DE WITT CLINTON.  
Albany, January 27, 1818.

TO THE ELECTORS  
Of the Third Congressional District of the State of Kentucky.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,  
In announcing my intention to decline a reelection to Congress, it is a duty which I feel to you, to declare the motives which govern me in this determination. It will not surprise you, that I entertain a desire, for at least a temporary retirement from the turmoils of public life. Mine has been, as you know, a life of toil; equal at least, to my constitution. At an early period in life, I was induced to tender my services to my fellow citizens, for the state legislature; and shortly after for the Congress of the United States. I have enjoyed no ordinary satisfaction, in having uniformly received the approbation and support of those, whose duty it was to judge of my pretensions.—In this favorable decision, I have never been inconsiderable to the partiality of those, who have reposed confidence in me; a confidence rendered the more grateful in having been continued amidst a violent conflict of opinions, and during a period which tried the souls of men. A recollection of these circumstances, produces in my bosom, sentiments of attachment, which cannot be described.

A variety of considerations created my first desire to enter upon the theatre of public life; and by your favorable regard, I was gratified to the extent of my wishes. I have never undervalued the honor of serving you; and I have given some evidence, of a disposition to qualify myself to discharge, with correctness and fidelity, the important duties of a representative. Additional pleasure arises from the reflection, that my labors, in this respect, have qualified me as a citizen, to form the more correct opinion of those principles of political economy, and measures of government, upon which the destinies of this happy republic depend.

For several years I have felt the inclination which has led to my present determination;—I could, have not hitherto been convinced, that I could, consistently with honor and duty, withdraw from public life, while still favored with the confidence of my constituents.

A few months after that wanton outrage upon the United States' frigate Chesapeake, by a British frigate, I took my first seat in Congress. The moderation of our government on that occasion, was followed only by a repetition of injuries on the part of G. Britain, till remonstrance and negotiation were proved to be useless, and every expedient to remain tranquil, was exhausted. The violence of British aggressions, on the rights of our seamen, the freedom of our commerce, the instigation of the savages upon our frontier, and seeking to divide the affections of our citizens, left us no alternative, but the sacrifice of our independence, or an appeal to arms. As your representative, I voted for that appeal. Having been instrumental in producing this state of hostilities, I could not feel reconciled to abandon the post assigned me in this solemn crisis of trial and difficulty. Nor did the termination of the war, permit me to indulge my inclination for a respite, till I should have borne my part in the adoption of such measures, as were required by the return of peace; especially, in reducing the war expenditures to a suitable peace establishment.—The repeal of the war-taxes, and in providing for those, who, on account of their losses, services, and sufferings, had claims upon the justice and gratitude of their country. I was convinced, that the most favorable juncture for the accomplishment of these important objects, was, that which immediately followed the termination of hostilities. The danger of delay, was exemplified in the neglect of the patriots of the revolution, many of whose claims were still before us.

Though all has not now been accomplished, which in my humble opinion ought to be done, yet we may enjoy the satisfaction of having provided, in most cases, for the widow, the orphan, and the wounded soldier; and of having extended relief in many cases, to citizens whose property was lost in the public service. The whole system of internal taxation has been repealed; and the flourishing condition of our revenue, is found sufficient to defray the current expenses of the government, and to lessen with rapidity the public debt. Other important measures are now under consideration. One extending donations in land to discharged and disabled officers of the late army, and one which has passed the house of representatives, extending the justice and liberality of the government, to the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution; which measures will be either adopted or rejected, before the close of my present term. Having witnessed

these events, I am now happy to find my country again enjoying the blessings of repose;—and with little more than the duties of ordinary legislation, to claim the attention of government. Under this state of things, no objection remains, to my enjoying with you in the calm of private life, those social and inestimable blessings which arise from our free institutions.

It is a fact, in which experience has confirmed me, that the discharge of the duties of a representative, involves much labor and anxiety, which often become burthensome. Yet, I trust, I shall ever be willing to bear a full proportion of that burden; and in the most humble station, whenever your interest shall require my service. In public life, profit has never been my object. At no period of my political career, have I ever desired to change my representative character for any other. It is a situation most congenial with my mind;—and I have always tendered my services for places immediately depending upon the people. To that great and vital principle of self government, the elective franchise, it has ever been my pleasure to submit. Although this grand prerogative of freemen, like all human blessings, is subject to abuse; yet it is the palladium of our rights, and the only sure guarantee of our liberties. This distinguishing feature in our political institutions, lays the foundation for a quiet reform of abuses, whenever they exist; which in monarchical governments, can be effected only by a resort to revolutionary measures. The temporary power, with which the representative is invested, continually reminds him of his responsibility to his constituents, and restrains that domineering spirit which is so natural to man, when clothed with authority; and it is to be regretted, that some of our public functionaries are too far removed from the operation of this salutary principle.

I feel happy in the reflection, that I have formed the determination to decline a reelection. This I have done, with the full conviction, that you will make choice of a person to represent you, who will do honor to himself, and justice to his constituents. I had contemplated this course previous to the last election; but having incurred the temporary displeasure of some of my political friends, by having voted for the compensation bill, I could not reconcile it to myself, to withdraw from them, under the influence of a broken friendship, which had existed unimpaired for so many years; nor to endure, in any degree, a diminution of that confidence, which had been expressed by so many acts of kindness and favor, and which had been reciprocated by me, to the extent of my abilities. But restored to the full enjoyment of the friendship and confidence, which have ever been my highest ambition, and continue to be my great reward.—I can now with more perfect satisfaction dissolve that political connection which has bound us together. In the commencement of my legislative labors, I took great pleasure in communicating with my constituents, and in transmitting information to every part of my district; but as those labors increased, I discovered that my attention to these communications, interfered with the more important duties of legislation. This will furnish a sufficient apology to any who may have construed a change of my conduct in this respect, into a change of personal or political attachment.

With sentiments of the most affectionate regard,  
Your Fellow-Citizen,  
R. M. JOHNSON.  
Washington City, Feb. 1, 1818.

The Boston Patriot condemns the resolutions proposed in the legislature of Kentucky in favor of the South Americans, because the emperor of Russia and all the kings of Europe are opposed to their independence. A similar reason might be adduced for giving up our own republican form of government. Should we not fortify ourselves by encouraging revolutionists? And whilst we are piddling in the abstract about what we ought not to do, will not England step in and settle the affairs of South America in her own way? The Boston Patriot, (who, by the way, appears to be no Patriot at all) seems to have been marvellously composed by the lullabies of the Massachusetts Peace Society and the sham professions of the Russian Autocrat Alexander. The Political Bubble of Europe will burst before another year; and then such soft, soothing, editorial visions as the Boston Patriot presents us with, will give way to the political figdets, and to an exclamation, in the style of the taciturn gentleman in Guy Mannering, of pro-di-gious!

Washington Gazette.

The Philadelphia Press asserts, that "Mr. CLAY is unfairly and prematurely interfering in the conduct of the present government of the United States."—This is a notable accusation against a representative of the people in congress, who is bound by his oath to discharge his duty according to his judgment and conscience, and who is, himself, a member of the government. Colonel JOHNSON and General HARRISON have avowed the same opinion as Mr. Clay; and it is very certain that at least two-thirds of the opinions of the members of congress, and of the people of the United States, run in the same direction.—Id.

BRITISH MEDIATION.

An article has recently appeared in the public prints, announcing that Great Britain has offered to mediate between Spain and her late colonies. This information seems to be generally believed. What will be the effect of this interference? Will Spain accept it? Will the Patriots accept it? Has it been already accepted by Spain? Will it end in the establishment of Independence among the Spanish South Americans, with a monarchical form of government, and a grant of exclusive commercial advantages to the British? What effect will it have on the discussions between the United States and Spain? Does not Spain studiously procrastinate the termination of the negotiations with our government, in order to gain time to adjust the differences with her colonies, and thereupon to assume higher ground in relation to the claims of the United States? Will Mexico be included in the mediation? These are questions worthy of serious consideration, and the reflections which they give rise to are of the first importance to the American people.

DEATH OF MINA.

There was inserted in a newspaper of this place on Saturday last, an article signed "Francisco Orrantia," and bear-



ing date "Silao, Oct. 27, 1817," "from Mexican Gazette, received in this city," and which article was published as "decisive of the fate of the unfortunate Mina." It turns out, however, that this is the same news concerning Mina that was received and published in the newspapers of the United States generally in December last. But who received these Mexican Gazettes? Was it not Don Luis de Onis, the Spanish minister? The news is so very good, it would appear, that it has been thought necessary to publish it twice. Yet why are the particulars of the capture of Mina withheld? That gallant officer may, indeed, have experienced the fate of other unsuccessful patriots, and his head be, at this moment, "warp'd by sun and shower" on the battlement of a tower in Mexico; but we do not consider this fate as fully proved, notwithstanding Don Onis may have sent a translated account of his capture to the press.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, FEB. 17.  
We are informed by travellers and others, that reports are in circulation in Kentucky and various parts of this state, that the *Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank of Chillicothe*, have stopped payment; but we can assure the public that the report is totally unfounded, and that they have never refused to redeem their notes with specie. We can also state that the notes of this institution continue to be received at the Land Office, at the United States Branch Bank and at the Bank of Chillicothe.  
We are informed that the senate of the United States have rejected the treaty concluded last fall, at Fort Meigs, with the Indian tribes in this state, on the ground that it would open a door for fraud and speculation, by permitting the Indians to hold their reserved lands in fee simple and be enabled to sell them to the whites at discretion. New commissioners, it is said, are to be appointed immediately to hold another treaty.

**Latest from South America.**  
NEW-YORK, FEB. 9.  
Captain Adams, of the ship *Elizabeth*, who arrived yesterday from St. Ubes, brings despatches from Mr. Erving, our Minister at Madrid, to the Secretary of State.  
Capt. Lane, of the brig *Franklin*, in 35 days from St. Martha, informs us, that the Patriots were carrying all before them to the windward. About the 26th December, the Patriot troops, four to six thousand strong, were within a day's march of the city of Santa Fee, which was garrisoned by only about 200 Royalists, and they in a sickly state.  
About the same time a fleet of ten sail, said to be commanded by Admiral Lord Cochrane, came to the mouth of St. Martha, and then stood to the westward for Carthagena, for the purpose as was supposed of blockading that port.  
Flour, at St. Martha, \$26. No sale for other American produce.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.  
SALEN, FEB. 3.  
A letter of the 16th Nov. to a gentleman in this town, states, that the Spaniards had received a reinforcement at Concepcion, six transports and a frigate with troops.  
The Philadelphia ship *Perseverance*, from Valparaiso for Rio Janeiro, was captured by the Spaniards.  
An English frigate had conveyed out of port one ship, and would probably convey the Americans if requested.

CURACAO, DEC. 27.  
The French fleet, which passed this island on Wednesday last, sailed from Cadiz with an intendant general for Caraccas, and lay in the roads of La Guayra for several days, having left that port for Porto Bello, to convey specie from thence to the Havana. From this circumstance it would appear, that France has given assistance to Spain in her struggle with the revolted colonies.  
A Caraccas Gazette of the 17th inst. contains an official dispatch from general Morillo to the captain general of Venezuela, Don Juan Baptista Pardo, dated head-quarters, Guadarama, 7th December, from which it appears that general Paez, of the independent army, was in Achaguas, and commenced his retreat on the Arauca, with the emigration, and all his forces, having at the same time ordered those in Nutrias, to cross back the Apure, in consequence of which all general Morillo's endeavors to meet him were frustrated.  
Captain Grant, of the sloop *Concordia*, who arrived at New-Port on the 30th inst. informs, that a new duty of 50 cents per ton, will be imposed on American vessels at Guadeloupe, after the 1st of Jan.—Vessels in port excepted.

**Transylvania University.**  
The members of the Board of Trustees for the Transylvania University, appointed by the last legislature, are requested to meet on Monday next, the 2nd of March, at the University, at 10 o'clock A. M. As the business likely then to come before the board is important, it is hoped that every member will be punctual in his attendance. The New Board consists of Henry Clay, Edmund Bullock, Robert Trimble, John T. Mason Jr. Robert Wickliffe, James Prentiss, Hubbard Taylor, John Pope, Lewis Sanders, S. H. Woodson, John Brown, Charles Humphreys, and Thomas Bolley.  
Lexington, Feb. 27—14

**FOR SALE.**  
**7,000 Muskrat Skins.**  
A very superior quality, by the Pack, or smaller quantity.—Enquire of  
E. J. WINTER,  
Next door to the U. S. State Bank.  
Lexington, Feb. 21—14

**Tobacco.**  
WANTED a few hundred hogheads of PRIME TOBACCO. Apply at the store of  
THOS. E. BOSWELL, & CO.

**KENTUCKY GAZETTE.**  
LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 27.  
**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
THE copartnership of JOHN NORVELL & CO. is dissolved. All persons indebted for subscriptions to the *Kentucky Gazette*, for advertisements, and other printing, will make payment to J. NORVELL, who alone is authorized to receive the same, and who respectfully urges those, still in arrears, to discharge them as soon as possible. The establishment will continue to be conducted by him.  
JOHN NORVELL,  
F. BRADFORD, JR.,  
Lexington, Feb. 27.—14

EXTRACT FROM WASHINGTON CITY.  
"Nothing is more pernicious than bad examples, acting on bad inclinations. Scarcely had Congress decided on the right of summary trial and punishment, in the case of Anderson, for an alleged breach of privilege, and for contempt, when the little congress of 'honorable' at Annapolis assumed the same right to themselves!  
"A person residing in Frederick, Maryland, recently forwarded a memorial to several members of the legislature of that state, without paying the postage on the letters which conveyed it. The members had it therefore to pay themselves, out of their compensation, which, you know, is only four dollars a day, but one half of that which a member of congress receives. Mr. James Nabbs, one of the members from Talbot, determined to be revenged for the gross breach of privilege committed in sending him a letter without paying postage, returned the memorial under cover with an old newspaper. This return was made known to Mr. George Keatinge, the printer of a newspaper in Westminster, who thereupon made some rather harsh and indecorous remarks about Mr. Nabbs. On receipt of his paper at Annapolis, the house of delegates closed their doors [as well they might on such a proceeding] and resolved to send the Sergeant at Arms, to drag the printer from his desk to the seat of government, and make him answer at the bar of the house for his audacious contempt of their serene highnesses. However, on the subsequent day, finding themselves in an awkward and ridiculous posture, and foreseeing that in the coming contest with the printer, they must be disgraced, and he triumph by an appeal to the judiciary, by whom he would have been wrested from the fangs of legislative tyranny, the house wisely rescinded their resolution.  
"But you thus see, my friend, the contagious nature of bad precedents, and the excesses into which public characters relapse, when party spirit dies away, and a free and vigilant press ceases to perform its functions. With five or six honorable exceptions, the presses of this country have become the mere ministers of servile flattery to the men in power, the supporters of every favorite executive measure, the assailants of the character and rights of South America, contending for her liberties and independence. A few more tyrannical strides of power, such as have occurred in the case of Anderson and Keatinge, will either rouse the dormant spirit of the press, or else that spirit, powerful as it is when exerted in all its energy, will, if it remain much longer asleep, find itself in the condition of Gulliver, when he awoke among the Lilliputians, bound fast to the earth, without the power to rise at all.  
"Mr. Pasos, who was expelled from Buenos Ayres by Director Pueyrredon, has arrived here with a letter from Commodore Aury, to the President of the United States. It is said that he comes prepared to show that Aury acted under full authority from the revolutionists in Venezuela and Mexico, and is amply provided with documents from American citizens in the neighborhood of St. Mary's, to prove that in all his operations at Amelia, a strict regard was paid by Aury to the laws of nations and those of the United States. It is now the opinion of many, that the persons in the south, who urged the government to expel the patriots from Amelia, are those who, before it was occupied by them, were extensively concerned in fitting out vessels from Amelia for the African coast, and in smuggling negroes into Georgia.  
"From certain indications at the commencement of the session of congress, you would have anticipated a course of proceeding towards South America, which would have satisfied the injunctions of honor and hospitality, and responded to the undoubted feelings of the nation. But the members were then fresh from the people; they might be said to be still respiring the free and unadulterated air of the country; they had not yet breathed the diseased atmosphere of this metropolis, where undue influence and management prostrate the spirit of patriotism and independence, and mould opinions and measures at will. It is, however, believed that in a few weeks, the feelings and sentiments of congress on the South American question will be brought to a test, which will widely separate the friends from the enemies of justice and honest neutrality towards that suffering country.  
"Your correspondent from this place is wrong in the idea, that an American citizen joining the patriots is punishable as a pirate, by American authorities, under our treaty with Spain. In the case of Almeida at Baltimore, you know it was decided by Judge Duval, that the true and only correct construction of that treaty was, that the American so acting might be punished as a pirate by the nation against which he acted, if caught. The treaty only deprives him of the right of claiming protection from such punishment, from the nation to which he belonged. A contrary decision would have sanctioned the most servile, preposterous and disgraceful doctrines."

**KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**  
The following letters, containing the acknowledgments of the distinguished writers, to the Agricultural Society, for electing them as honorary members, have been handed to us for publication:  
QUINCY, JANUARY 24, 1817.  
Sir—I have received the "Constitution of the Kentucky Society, for promoting Agriculture," with your certificate of my election as an honorary member.  
As I have never heard of any measure for the promotion of that great object, in this or any other country, without pleasure—this institution in so delicious a climate, and in a soil so exuberantly fertile, could not fail to be a peculiar gratification. Researches, into the theory and assiduity in the practice, must result in the honor of the society, the prosperity of the state, and the ample profit of individuals.  
I pray you, sir, to present my respects to the society, and my thanks for the honor they have done me. But my advanced age, and the numerous infirmities usually attendant upon it, will render it impossible for me to be of any use to them in their honorable and laudable pursuits.  
Our Massachusetts Society, however, of which Mr. Dexter is President, and Mr. Quincy Corresponding Secretary, I presume will esteem themselves honored, by an exchange of transactions.  
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your very obedient servant,  
JOHN ADAMS.  
THOS. T. BARR, Esq.,  
Secretary of the Kentucky Society,  
for Promoting Agriculture.

MONTICELLO, JANUARY 19, 1817.  
Sir—I am very sensible of the honor done me by the Kentucky Agricultural Society, in appointing me one of their honorary members. Distance will be one great obstacle to my being of use to them; but a much greater and growing one, will be the increasing torpor of age, now sensibly felt in body and mind. Should any occasion arise, however, in which I can serve their institution, I shall do it with all the zeal which this mark of their kind attention entitles them to expect. In praying you to become the channel of my acknowledgments to them, I beg leave to assure you of my high respect and consideration for yourself.

TH: JEFFERSON.  
MR. THOMAS T. BARR.  
We regret to find the Boston Patriot taking the political course it has recently done. It has not been satisfied with supporting an amalgamation of parties, or with making overtures to federalism; but it has, in the spirit of "legitimacy," denounced the Kentucky resolutions which breathed the genuine spirit of republican liberty and liberality, and which wisely and magnanimously recommended to the general government an acknowledgement of the independence of certain South American republics. The Boston Editor censures these resolutions on the ground that they might lead our government into a war with Spain, put our commerce with Europe at hazard, and draw down upon us the wrath of the European league of despots. Similar arguments to these were used, by the anglo-federal party, to prevent us from declaring the late war with England for the vindication of our rights; and we do not therefore wonder that the Boston Patriot should, in such a case, as it actually now does, call upon the federal legislature of Massachusetts, to pass resolutions counter to those of Kentucky. That assembly will doubtless comply with the call, and express sentiments hostile to the cause of South American freedom, and approbatory of the anti-neutral measures of our government towards the patriots. But it is cruel in the Boston Patriot to place the democratic administration in the odious light of depending on Massachusetts federalism for the support of its measures.  
The royal account of the Spanish victory over the patriots at Calabozo, wants confirmation. Our news department exhibits later intelligence from Terra Firma, which represents the patriots as continuing victorious in Venezuela and New Grenada.  
The loss of Col. Johnson's able and zealous services in congress, will be regretted by every republican patriot. But the reasons he assigns, in the circular address which we copy from the Argus, for retiring, will no doubt be satisfactory to all reasonable men.

**CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.**  
The eulogium pronounced by Capt. Hawes on the character of WASHINGTON, was worthy of the occasion; and the address of Mr. Barry on the struggle of the South Americans for freedom and independence, advanced the same principles which led the immortal chief of the revolution to devote his labor and talents, to risk his life, in support of his country's rights.

**GAZETTE SUMMARY.**  
Intelligence from Buenos Ayres, to December 6, states that the patriots, in some skirmishes on the frontiers, had been successful.  
The American consul at Canton, has received a letter from the Chinese authorities, reminding the American merchants that the importation of Opium into China is prohibited.  
A naval court martial has acquitted Lieutenant Commandant John Porter, his officers and crew, of any blame for the loss of the late U. S. brig *Boxer*.  
London and Liverpool papers, to Dec. 26, have been received at New-York.—Markets continued tolerably stationary for American produce. Flour was raised

ther on the rise, and some talk of the ports again opening. Cotton was in demand; Tobacco dull, but no Kentucky in market. The Russian squadron for Spain, had touched at Spithead. It had been very stormy on the coast of England and Ireland; upwards of 200 foreign vessels had been shipwrecked within a few weeks, and a part of their crews perished. The princess of Wales had heard of her daughter's death; she was deeply affected by it. The high court of justice at Brussels had confirmed the acquittal of the court below, of the Editor of a French Journal, who had been prosecuted by the duke of Wellington for a libel. The British prints had animadverted with severity on the seizure in Philadelphia of the British officers, suspected of intending to go to South America. Their arrest, it was said, should be seriously noticed by the British authorities. The London papers notice the hostility of the National Intelligencer to the cause of the Spanish patriots; that paper has republished the following paragraph from the London "Courier" without remark, and thus pleads guilty to the charge. "Three gentlemen," says the Courier, "of high rank in the United States, are going upon a mission to the South American provinces—Now, the National Intelligencer, the American official paper, enforces the policy of neutrality with respect to the South American provinces, and inveighs strongly against the idea of an alliance in their cause against the mother country. If the American Government really determine to remain neutral, it cannot be true that the American Commissioners are going to South America, to recognise the independence of one or more of the provinces."—Las Casas was at Frankfurt, in Germany, uncertain whether he would reside in Austria or Prussia. He was badly treated in an English port, his papers taken and opened. He complained of it to Lord Sidmouth. A letter from Napoleon to him, on his leaving St. Helena, is highly complimentary.  
Charles Phillips has published a poem on the death of the Princess Charlotte, called the Lament of the Emerald Isle. The new novel by William Godwin, called *Mandeville*, is just published.  
In the French Chamber of Deputies, it was proposed to refer to a jury the decision of the crimes and offences of the Press; the minister (M. Laine) announced to the Chamber that the King would not consent to any amendment for the purpose of introducing trials by jury.  
The pretended Dauphin of France continues to amuse the old women in the neighborhood of Rouen, where he is still confined.  
In congress, nothing of importance has recently been done. A bill to reimburse Col. R. M. Johnson, for certain monies paid by him for the use of his mounted regiment in the late war, had been reported in senate. That body had insisted on appropriating 20,000 dollars for extra pay to brevet officers on separate commands. A conference with the house was the consequence. Its result is not yet known. The house have passed a bill, granting to Gen. St. Clair, a pension of 60 dollars per month. An inquiry has been instituted in congress, whether the national bank has loaned money to persons on the security of transfers of government stock to the bank or any of its officers; and if so, a committee are directed to report a bill to prevent such loans in future. The bill for establishing additional land offices in the Missouri Territory, has passed both houses of congress. Mr. TRIMBLE's resolution, that the President's demand on Spain for the liberation of Mr. Meade, ought to be enforced by giving him conditional power to make reprisals, remains undecided.

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
If not then, on the 21st of the same month, we or either of us, shall proceed with the survey of this county, or its deputy, and the commissioners appointed by the late county court of Fayette, between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M. and six o'clock, P. M.—beginning at the beginning corner of Joseph Bear's survey in John McChord's line, to procession our lands, being part of Col. John Campbell's Military Survey of 3000 acres, patented to Maj. Edward Ward, and surveyed by him, and to take depositions to perpetuate testimony as to the boundary lines and corners of the same in this county adjoining yours, according to law—the said depositions to be taken at the different corners adjoining you, where you may attend, if you please.  
Your's, &c.  
JOSEPH BEARD,  
H. BEARD, Att'y, &c.  
And Guardian, &c.  
Feb. 27, 1818.—4t

**CAUTION.**  
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for or taking an assignment on a due bill given by us to Philip Pemberton, dated 17th December 1813, for \$215, as we are determined not to pay the same again, unless compelled by law.  
Feb. 27.—3t\*  
ATER & WELCH.

**BOOK-BINDING & STATIONERY BUSINESS.**  
**THOMAS ESSEX & CO.**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have removed their Book-Binding and Stationery business to the sign of the Journal, next door to the former stand of William Essex & Son, occupied at present by William R. Morton & Co. opposite the Court House, on Main Street, where they will keep a constant supply of  
**Blank Books, Stationery and School Books.**  
For Sale. Orders from public officers and banks at a distance will be promptly attended to—they having purchased a ruling machine, which will thereby enable them to furnish public officers and banks with Blank Books ruled in the neatest manner, and with much more facility than they could otherwise do.  
Lexington, Feb. 27.—14

**AUCTION SALES.**  
**ON WEDNESDAY.**  
The 11th day of March next, at A. Le Grand and Co's. Auction and Commission Store, will be sold a large and general assortment of  
**Very Valuable Dry Goods,**  
CONSISTING OF  
WOOLENS, Cottons, and Silk Goods, of every description—Hardware, Cutlery and Groceries—Also an Invoice of QUEENS', CHINA & GLASS WARE, &c. &c.  
Particulars in future Papers.  
A. LE GRAND & CO. Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.  
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—2t

**REMOVAL.**  
**H. FLETCHER.**  
HAS removed his JEWELLERY STORE to the house on Short Street, lately occupied by Mr. MENTELLE, adjoining T. E. Boswell & Co. and opposite Cheapside.  
Lexington, Feb. 27.—3t

**FOR SALE.**  
A FIVE ACRE LOT on which there is a new BRICK HOUSE situated between James Haggis Esq. and the house formerly occupied by Mr. John L. Martin: the terms will be one third in hand the balance in one and two years: it is thought unnecessary to give a description of the convenience and utility of this property, as persons wishing to purchase would wish to view it, which they may do upon application to the subscriber.  
WILLIAM ROSS.  
Lexington, Feb. 27.—14

**MEDICINES, &c.**  
JUST received, a large and general assortment of MEDICINES—Also, a well selected variety of SHOP FURNITURE, LAMP-GLASSES, PILLBOXES, SCARIFICATORS and POCKET INSTRUMENTS, which are offered, Wholesale and Retail, at the Store of the subscriber, on Main Street, a few doors below Mr. Keen's Inn.  
JOHN NORTON, Druggist.  
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—12t\*

**Interesting Notice.**  
WANTED immediately, one or two AP- PRENTICES to the Blacksmith's Business, who can come well recommended.—None others need apply.  
JOHN EADS.  
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—3t

**HUBBARD B. SMITH & CO.**  
ARE OPENING A  
**GROCERY STORE,**  
In the house lately occupied by W. R. Morton & Co. at the corner of Short Street and Cheapside, fronting the Public Square, in Lexington.  
Where they will keep a constant supply of  
**FLOUR,**  
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,  
**CORN MEAL & BRAN,**  
FROM THE STEAM MILL OF ROBERT HUSTON & CO.—ALSO,  
WINE, Salt,  
Brandy, Pepper,  
Spices, Cheese,  
Cin, Raisins,  
Whiskey, Almonds,  
Sugar, Spanish and  
Coffee, Common Cigars,  
Tea, Chewing Tobacco &  
Chocolate. A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES,  
Which they will sell upon reasonable terms, for Cash.  
They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which the highest market prices will be given.  
They expect to receive in a short time, a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia and Orleans.  
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—14

**Lexington Steam Mill.**  
THE Proprietors being interested in the stock of HUBBARD B. SMITH, & CO. have decided retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the Mill: a constant supply of the articles will be kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms. Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel, or larger quantity, can be had at all times. They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the current price will be given. They also want a number of young Hogs, for which they will give a fair price.  
ROBERT HUSTON & CO.  
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—14

**MR. CHARLES MEGOWAN AND ELIZABETH, HIS WIFE, LATE ELIZABETH BEARD, JOHN KAY AND JACOB HULL,**  
**Take Notice.**  
THAT on the 20th day of March next, and if not then, on the 21st of the same month, we or either of us, shall proceed with the survey of this county, or its deputy, and the commissioners appointed by the late county court of Fayette, between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M. and six o'clock, P. M.—beginning at the beginning corner of Joseph Bear's survey in John McChord's line, to procession our lands, being part of Col. John Campbell's Military Survey of 3000 acres, patented to Maj. Edward Ward, and surveyed by him, and to take depositions to perpetuate testimony as to the boundary lines and corners of the same in this county adjoining yours, according to law—the said depositions to be taken at the different corners adjoining you, where you may attend, if you please.  
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Lexington, Feb. 27.—14

**New Tavern.**  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in Lexington, on the lower end of Main Street, at the sign of the GREEN TREE; for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may please to give him a call. His house is large and commodious, with a convenient bar, well stored with the best of liquors—Also, stables, as good as any in Lexington, with attentive ostlers. The subscriber intending to establish himself in this line of business, for several years, will spare no pains to render his visitors comfortable; and by attention and moderate charges, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.  
WM. PALMANTER.  
Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.—3t\*

**COMET.**  
THE Subscriber proposes to let out during the ensuing season, the Imported BULL COMET, on the following terms. If a neighborhood will engage ten Cows, they may have him one month—20 Cows 2 months—30 Cows 3 months—40 Cows 4 months—50 Cows 6 months. Ten Dollars to be paid when the cow is with calf, one third to the person keeping the Bull, 2/3 to the subscriber.  
COMET was got by a brother to the celebrated Bull Comet, which bull sold for 1000 Guineas at public Auction.  
Comet is a Beautiful Dark Red, sides speckled with white. His size and form command the admiration of all who see him.  
The Teeswater breed are the most celebrated in England for their beautiful forms, arriving to perfection at an early age, carrying the flesh and fat on the desirable points, and very famous for giving large quantities of rich milk. A well bred Teeswater cow will yield one pound of butter per day. I warrant all the heifers from my bull, to yield on good pasture 3-4 lb. butter per day, or take the cow at the season and value of her keeping. Persons desirous to see this bull of bulls are requested to call at my farm 1 1/2 miles from Lexington on the Georgetown road—On the first and second Mondays in March he may be seen at my stable in Lexington.  
W. H. TEGARDEN.  
Lexington, Feb. 27.—3t

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W. H. TEGARDEN.  
Lexington, Feb. 27.—3t

**New Publications, &c.**  
**WORSLEY & SMITH,**  
**Booksellers & Stationers,**  
HAVE just received at the REPORTER BOOK STORE, south east side of the Public square, the following Works:  
Sketches of the life and character of PATRICK HENRY, By WILLIAM WIRT of Richmond, Va.  
FRANCE—By Lady Morgan. Third American edition—second with the addition of an English translation of the French words and phrases. Embellished with four engravings.  
Hoffman's Course of Legal Study.  
The Memoirs of the Duke of Sully, primer Minister to Henry the Great. A new edition, revised and corrected, with additional notes. First American edition.  
Memoirs of the Cardinal de Retz: containing the particulars of his own life, with the most secret transactions of the French court and the civil wars. First American edition.  
Phillips' Law of Evidence.  
Phillimore on Chess. A new edition.  
They have also received the following additions to their Medical Stock:—  
Henry's Chemistry. A new edition, with notes by John Redman Coxe.  
Discourses on the Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica, by N. Chapman, M. D. A new work.  
Chapman's Chemistry, edited by Dr. Woodhouse.  
Wistar's Anatomy.  
Abernathy's Surgery.  
Cheyne's Essays on the Diseases of Children.  
Pemberton's Treatise on various diseases of the abdominal Viscera.  
Thomas's Practice of Physic, abridged by William Currie and David F. Condie, of Philadelphia.  
Carmichael's Essay on the Venereal diseases which have been confounded with syphilis, and the symptoms which exclusively arise from that poison. Illustrated by drawings of the cutaneous eruptions of true syphilis, and the resembling diseases.  
Hunter's Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation and Gun-shot wounds. A new edition.  
Orfila's Treatise on Poisons.  
Burns' Principles of Midwifery.  
Murray's Materia Medica.  
Dorsey's Surgery.  
Boyer's Surgery.  
Ewell's Medical Companion.  
Quincy's Lexicon-Medicum. A new Medical Dictionary. By Robt. Cooper.  
Caldwell's Cullen.  
Dorsey's Cooper.  
Kentucky Insurance Notes taken in payment.  
W. & S. Have generally on hand a pretty good assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY, which they will sell to the Western Merchants at the Philadelphia wholesale prices, with the addition of carriage.  
They have just received from Pittsburgh a few reams of Royal, Medium, Demy, Post and Cap PAPER, suitable for Blank work; and expect shortly to receive an additional supply from Philadelphia.  
February 14, 1818.—3t. if

**TOBIAS—a Colored Man.**  
**CURES Cancers, Tumors, White Swelling, Scald Heads, Sores, &c.** He resides in Madison county, and will attend in Lexington at the Silversmith's Shop of Mr. AYRES, on MONDAY the 23d of March, and every other Monday thereafter. The following certificates show the efficacy of his applications.  
AMHERST COUNTY, 7 9.  
I do certify, that my wife had something on her finger, thought to be a Cancer. She applied to Tobias, who applied something to it, and effected a cure. Given under my hand this 12th day of June.  
ANDREW MORGAN.  
AMHERST, 1799.  
I do hereby certify, that one of my negro women had something rising on her breast, universally supposed to be a Cancer. I employed Tobias a free negro, who stopped the complaint immediately, and she is well.  
J. MONTGOMERY.  
AMHERST, March 1799.  
I do hereby certify, that I had a negro woman who had a bad cancer, of long standing. After having tried every person generally successful in such cases, I employed Tobias, who to my great surprise made a perfect cure in a few weeks.  
C. M. ROSE.  
AMHERST, VIRGINIA, 1799.  
I certify that doctor Tobias had a cancer in the palm of his hand; my father applied to several persons who were thought to be skilful in curing cancers, to no effect: he undertook the cancer himself and perfected the cure.  
At the same time there was living on my land a family afflicted with three cancers, to which several applications were made without effect. The said Tobias undertook, and perfectly cured them. He has since become a FREE man.  
JOHN BARNETT.  
I do hereby certify that what has been said above respecting the said Tobias curing the said cancers, amounts to a matter of certainty. Given under my hand, June 10, 1799.  
PATRICK HIGHT.  
AMHERST CTY. (Va.) June 10, 1799.  
I do hereby certify, that a daughter of mine had a rising on her hand, and was supposed by two skilful doctors to be a cancer, and could do nothing with it. I applied to Tobias, a free negro, who professed himself a doctor of cancers; he stooped the complaint immediately and effected a perfect cure.  
JOHN CAMPBELL.  
Teste, Charles Jones.  
This may certify, that I have been acquainted with Tobias, a free negro, for many years: he has for some years past professed curing cancers in the county where he was raised; and further certify, from good information, I have reason to believe he has an uncommon skill in that line of business. Given under my hand this 7th June, 1799.  
CHARLES JONES.  
Teste, John Campbell.  
GOODLAND, 1799.  
I do hereby certify, that one of my father's negro women had something on her ankle which was supposed to be a cancer; my father employed Tobias, a free negro, who professes to be a doctor of cancers, he stooped the complaint immediately, and she is now perfectly well.  
R. REDFOLD.  
GARRARD CTY. (K.) 1804.  
I certify that I had a cancer under my eye, and after Tobias's application for about six months, it was perfectly cured: also one on my son's foot, which we supposed to be of the same species.  
WILLIAM MITCHELL.  
Feb. 27.—14



**S. H. WOODSON,**  
HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of LAW. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlewait's Inn. 1st January 6, 1817.

**RICH JEWELLERY.**  
Gold & Silver Patent Lever Watches.

THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he is just opening at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Williams, one door from Main street, opposite the Branch Bank of the U. States, a very elegant collection of

**WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND OTHER FANCY ARTICLES.**

Which he will sell at a very low price, (to wit) Gold Patent Lever Watches, Gold Dials extra Jewelled, with Cases richly Chased, Silver Patent Lever do. best quality, Plain Gold and Silver do. do. Ladies' Elegant Gold Jewelled Watches with Gold Dials, do. do. Pearl Set do. do. Gentlemen's fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Ladies' Filigree do. do. Rich Filigree, Patent Diamond and Pearl Set Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Jet Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, in sets, Real Diamond, Ruby, Emerald and Turquoise Finger Rings, Pearl Set and Patent Diamond Bracelets, with rich fine Gold Elastic and Hair Bands, Real Amber, Amulet and Coral Necklaces, Rich Bead Kidieules and Purses, Ridicule Cuffs, Purses and Waist Claps, Silver Patent Cases, Coral and Beads, Thimbles, Gilt Buttons, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Together with a variety of other articles, all of which are warranted equal in quality to any imported from Philadelphia, and will be sold at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail. Also, a small assortment of WATCH MAKER'S TOOLS and MATERIALS, of good quality, HENRY FLETCHER. Lexington, Jan. 24—8t

**An Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,**  
Amounting to about 10,000 Dollars.

IS OFFERED ON LIBERAL TERMS, In exchange for the following articles of country produce, viz:—  
TOW-LINEN, CORN, RAGGING, WHEAT, WHISKY, Apply to E. I. WINTER. Lexington, Feb. 7—tf.

**JOHN STICKNEY**

HAS FOR SALE 250 gallons Flax seed Oil—being a consignment will be sold low for cash, or at 60 days. A QUANTITY OF Dry and Ground White Lead, and superfine Red ditto. Which will be sold at the lowest factory prices by wholesale. Coffee in Bags and Barrels. Copperas in Barrels. Allspice, Pepper, Rice, Beans, Lard, Mould Candles, Soap, Cordials AND Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Putty: and as usual, Gold Leaf, Strong Spirits of wine, Tar, Rosin, Lampblack, &c.—Together with a variety of articles from the Shaker's manufactory. Feb. 7, 1818—4t.

**Cash for Wheat & Corn.**

THE subscribers are now giving for Wheat Seventy-five Cents per bushel; and for Corn in the ear, one dollar seventy-five cents per barrel—cash, on delivery.

**2000 Flour Barrels.**

JOHN & THO. P. HART. 2 Tam. Mills, Feb. 14, 1818.

**THE MAILS.**

Arrival and Departure of the Mails from the Post-Office Lexington, Ky.  
The Eastern mail arrives on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings.  
The Western mail arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings.  
Both Eastern and Western mails are closed on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings.  
The Western mail is closed at 6 o'clock.  
The Eastern, on the arrival of the Western mail.  
The Orleans mail arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is closed on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, A. M.  
The Cincinnati mail arrives on Friday Morning at 10 o'clock, and Monday Morning at 11 o'clock. It is closed on Tuesday at 1 o'clock, P. M. and on Saturday at 1 o'clock, P. M.  
The mail on Saturday goes via Dry ridge, and on Tuesday, via Cynthiana and Falmouth.  
The Winchester mail via Mount Sterling, and Owingville to Fleming C. H. arrives on Sunday and Tuesday. It is closed one hour later.  
The Richmond mail for Danville via Lancaster, and Saint Link, arrives on Wednesday Morning at 9 o'clock, and is closed at 10 o'clock.  
The Mail for S. Carolina and Georgia states, via Crab Orchard and Hazlepatch, arrives on Tuesday and Saturday Mornings. It is closed on Monday and Friday Mornings at 10 o'clock.  
The Mail via Versailles to Frankfort, arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings. It is closed on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings at 9 o'clock.  
It is necessary that Letters intended for any of the mails, should be put into the office half an hour before the times above specified. And Letters received, must be paid for on delivery. The latter rule can in no case be dispensed with, except to those who keep a regular quarterly account.

JOHN FOWLER, P. M. Post-Office, Lexington Ky. 2 February 14, 1818—3t.

**GLASS.**

A VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved GLASS, just received and for sale, by SAM. THOMPSON & CO. Which, in point of quality and elegance, does great credit to American manufacture. They have also on hand a large supply of GLASS, by the bar, to suit retail stores, at the late Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the usual credit for approved paper. The above articles were all manufactured by Bakenell, Page & Bakenell, of Pittsburgh. Lexington, Jan. 31—tf.



**STILLS FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber has on hand stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish STILL & BOILERS, of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS, as usual. Two or three Journeymen Tanners would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given. M. FISHEL. Lexington, Oct. 1, 1816. 7-tf

**Lexington Steam Mill.**

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in complete operation. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT HUSTON & CO. A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company come to purchase Wheat and Corn, for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of Staves, Hoop Poles, &c. for Whiskey and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an Extensive Machinery for carding and spinning Cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply at the mill to JOHN H. MORTON, or THOMAS BODLEY. ROBERT HUSTON & CO. Lexington, July 19—tf

**TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.**

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one Spinning Thistle of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business. 42— October 14, 1816.

**NOTICE.**

BY a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington, at their February meeting, 1818, Proposals will be received at their stated meeting, at the Court house in Lexington, on Thursday the 5th day of March next, for a Scavenger, who will undertake to keep the streets of this town clean for the present year. By order of the Board. Test—H. B. SMITH, c. b. t. Feb. 14—3t.

**THE CELEBRATED BULL.**

RAISED by Mr. SMITH, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price; good pasturage on moderate terms. This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls. JOHN FOWLER. Lexington, July 26, 1817—tf

**ENTERTAINMENT.**

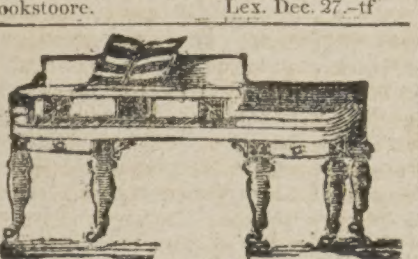
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house lately occupied by JABEZ VIGUS, at the sign of the Ship, on Short street, between Limestone street and the Court-house, where every attention will be paid to travellers and customers in general. LUKE USHER. Lexington, Dec. 27, 1817—tf

**Commission Business.**

THE undersigned have this day entered into a Partnership, for the purpose of transacting BUSINESS ON COMMISSION in this City, under the firm of JACKSON & REYNOLDS. ALEX. R. JACKSON. JAS. M. REYNOLDS. New-Orleans, Nov. 20, 1817—Dec. 20—13ts.

**REMOVAL.**

WILLIAM R. MORTON & Co. HAVE removed their Store to the Brick house at the corner of Main and Upper streets, lately occupied by Wm. Essex as a Bookstore. Lex. Dec. 27—tf



**J. C. WENZEL**

HAS just received, direct from London, an elegant assortment of PIANO FORTES, of various prices, of the latest fashion, and of the best tone and workmanship, which will be sold at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of charges from thence. Also, a variety of Flutes, Clarinets, Violins, Blank Music Paper, Piano Forte Covers, &c. and a great collection of the most approved SONGS, DUETS, GLEES, WALTZES, &c. &c. He has also just received from the eastward, a quantity of VERY FINE FENCIBLE, 3 inch and 1 inch PLANK, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms at his store, in the new building on Limestone street, opposite Keen & Langhairs Tavern, and next door above Higgins & Pritchard's new store. Lexington, Jan. 3, 1818—tf

**Robert Wickliffe & Richard Hawes Jr.**

HAVE entered into a Partnership in the practice of Law, which is limited to the Courts of Fayette County. The latter will confine his practice exclusively to the courts of said county. Those who may think proper to entrust them with their business, will ensure the joint attention of both; except when the former is necessarily called away by the pressing interference of the Fayette and Superior courts. Richard Hawes, Jr. may be found at his office between Mr. Cornelius Coyle's, and the Insurance Company Office, immediately above the office of J. C. Breckinridge, Esq. Robert Wickliffe may be found at his old stand on Market Street. Feb. 7—13t. ROBERT WICKLIFFE. RICHARD HAWES, Jr.

**NOTICE.**

THE Partnership of MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON, will expire by agreement, on the 1st of January next, and it is requested, that all those indebted to said firm will come forward and settle their balances immediately.

They now offer for sale on a liberal credit, the entire STOCK OF GOODS on hand; said Goods are of excellent quality, and the assortment is pretty general. A valuable HOUSE AND LOT for sale in the house of JAMES MORRISON & CO. which are of a good quality and a good assortment. They offer for sale also, the following property, viz: Their HOUSE AND LOT on Cheapside, running back to Mill street. Their HOUSE AND LOT on Main street, running back to Water street, which they purchased of Thomas Wallace, Esq. Their HOUSE AND LOT on Short street, now occupied by Dr. Hosmer, the Lot containing about 1 1/2 Acres. Their BAGGING FACTORY and LOT, containing about Two Acres. And on the 1st day of January they will sell about TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES; they are Hacklers, Spinners and Weavers. A valuable HOUSE AND LOT for sale in Lebanon, Ohio. TWO LOTS on the Russell road, near George Coons's, containing about Six Acres. Any person feeling inclined to purchase any of the above described property at the present time, possession will be given immediately, except the Negroes. JAMES MORRISON, JOSEPH BOSWELL, DAVID SUTTON, BUSHROD BOSWELL. Lex. Nov. 29, 1817—tf

**ELEGANT DOMESTIC**

SUPERFINE BLACK, BLUE, & FANCY COLORED BROAD CLOTHS & CASIMERES. The Subscriber now offers at RETAIL as well as WHOLESALE, the above articles at such reduced prices that the Philadelphia market can offer no superior advantages in speculation. He engages to sell them as low as they can be purchased in the United States without any addition of transportation or commission. The public may be assured that cloths manufactured in the same manner and at the same time and place, have been worn, admired for their softness, durability, the brilliancy and permanency of their color by gentlemen of taste in this country. It is hoped that the friends of Domestic manufactures in this and the adjacent towns and country will continue their favors, and please to call with their friends at the Store of Messrs. Luther Stephens and Co. directly opposite to the Office of the Bank of the United States, where the CLOTHS are offered for sale. H. P. CLARK. Lexington, Dec. 20—tf

**NOTICE.**

EXPECTING to be absent from Lexington for a considerable time, I have committed my unfinished business in the Fayette Circuit Court, Federal and General Courts, to the management of THEODORE F. TALBOT, Esq. late of the city of New York, in whose abilities and attention to business, my clients and friends may place the most implicit confidence. He may be found at the office lately occupied by me in Lexington. JOHN MCINLEY. Dec. 13, 1817—13t

**TO THE LADIES.**

MRS. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, that she has opened a MILLINERY STORE in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Boggs, in Main street, where may be had the newest fashions Velvet, Silk, and Split Straw BONNETS. Also, a variety of CAPS and COLLETTES, with other articles usually kept in that line of business. CHIMPING done in the neatest manner. Dec. 20—tf

**DISSOLVED.**

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Cranston, Andrew Alexander, J. P. Schatzell and John Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P. Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent of parties. Dec. 20—tf

**NOTICE.**

IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the business of said concern will be closed by the subscriber, who requests those that stand indebted thereto, to come forward and settle their accounts respectively. And to whom those who will also please to apply to whom the firm stands indebted. J. P. SCHATZELL. Lexington Sept. 27—tf

**TOBACCO.**

H. F. CLARK in Lexington, at Mr. B. Ayres's Inn, offers the highest price for Tobacco, in exchange for a quantity of Domestic Broad Cloths of a very superior quality, and at very low prices. The Tobacco to be delivered at any warehouses below Boonsborough. The crop of 1816 to be subjected to reinspection. Lexington, Jan. 17, 1818—tf

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the Kentucky Gazette Office, for subscriptions, advertisements, or Job printing, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment. "Short accounts make long friends." Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

**ALLUVION MILLS.**

SEVENTY-FIVE cents per bushel will be given for good clean merchantable WHEAT, delivered at the Alluvion Mills, payable in 90 days, by BRADFORD & BOWLES. N. B. We also continue to carry on the BISCUIT BAKING, where large quantities of Pilot and Navy BREAD may be had; also, Butter and Water CRACKERS, by the pound, keg or barrel. Lexington, Jan. 17—tf

**Genuine Spanish Segars.**

AND fresh Rapee and Macouba SNUFF, manufactured by Hamilton, just received and for sale, by SAM. THOMPSON & CO. By the box or keg, at Philadelphia prices, and carriage; or at a small advance, by retail. Lexington, Jan. 31—tf

**Partnership Dissolved.**

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neille, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same. R. ASHTON, JOSEPH BEACH, HUGH NEILLE. Lexington, March 24, 1816. 10—

**The Coach Making Business.**

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Jan. 24—3t

**BARTLET & COX,**

OF NEW-ORLEANS. THE term of the partnership of the above firm having expired, the affairs of the concern will be settled by the subscriber. He continues business on his own account in New-Orleans—where consignments and orders will meet him and prompt attention. His establishment is in Poudriere street, a healthy and pleasant part of the city, and near the active business of the boats and shipping. NATH'L. COX. Nov. 15—4t

**THE DRUG STORE,**

Late of Major J. M. McCulla, (CORNER OF SHORT & MARKET-STREETS.) WILL in future be conducted by Doctor CLOUD & B. GAINES, formerly of the house of McCulla, Gaines & Co. They have on hand, and are importing, a very extensive supply of

**Fresh Medicines, Paints, &c.**

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, by wholesale and retail. They have no hesitation in believing that they will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their calls. Orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to, by CLOUD & GAINES. Lexington, Oct. 4—40—tf

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**

HAVE just received and opened a large and well-selected ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the present and approaching season, in the house lately occupied by James Campbell, on Main street, next door to L. Sanders, and opposite the Kentucky Gazette Office; which they offer for sale on reasonable terms for cash, and the following produce, viz:—Wheat, Whiskey, Hemp, Tobacco, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Country Lard and Lardsey. G. & J. ROBINSON. Nov. 15—4t

**WATCHES.**

THE subscribers have just received, Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Among which are a few for LADIES, for sale at the Philadelphia Prices. ALSO, A General Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, By Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance for Cash, or notes at a short date. TILFORD, TROTTER, & Co. Lexington, Dec. 13—tf

**BLANK BOOKS, &c.**

We offer for sale, at the Kentucky Gazette Office BLANK bound Ledgers, Day Books, Whole bound Journals, half do. do. Copy Books, Pocket Books, Blank Warrants, Executions, Tobacco Notes, Replevin Bonds, Mesneic Diplomas, Writing Paper, Branch U. S. Bank Checks, Indentures, Deeds—And the Kentucky Almanack for 1818, by the groce, dozen, or single one. Lexington, Dec. 20—tf

**NOTICE.**

THE subscribers have formed a connection for the purpose of transacting Commission Business in the City of New-Orleans, under the firm of OLD, ARMER, & Co.; and having procured commodious Ware houses for the storage of produce, respectfully solicit the patronage of the Western people. Signed—JAMES OLD, JAMES ARMER, E. G. PRICE. New-Orleans, Dec. 12, 1817. January 3—13ts.

**HEMP.**

THE subscribers wish to purchase FORTY TONS OF HEMP, to be delivered in the next year. WM. R. MORTON & CO. Lexington, Dec. 27—tf

**Seabee & Johnsons,**

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS, (Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.) HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. CONSISTING OF— BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, KERSEYS, &c. &c. They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER. Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to. Lexington, Sept. 13—tf

**For the benefit of the Wounded Soldier.**

WAR DEPARTMENT, Pension Office, Dec. 23. THE following evidence will be required in all militia cases, and in cases of the regular army, where the discharge and surgeon's certificate have been lost or destroyed, or where they have been originally granted, to enable the Secretary of War to grant pensions, viz: In cases where the regular discharge and the surgeon's certificate for a pension, whether he has been a soldier of the regular army, or a militiaman in the service of the United States, must produce the sworn certificate of his captain, or other officer under whom he served, stating distinctly the time and place of his having been wounded, or otherwise disabled, and that the same wounds or disabilities arose while in the service of the United States, and in the line of his duty, with the affidavit of one or more surgeons or physicians, whether of the army or citizens, accurately describing the wound, and stating the degree of disability to which the soldier may be entitled under it; these documents to be sworn to before a Judge of the United States' Court, or some state Judge or Justice of the Peace, then under the seal of the Clerk of the County in which such Judge or Justice may reside, and the name of the paymaster who last paid the soldier as belonging to the service of the United States, to be in every instance furnished by the applicant, in order to determine the date of the commencement of his pension. Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above two months, and forward their accounts for payment to the War Department. Jan. 24—3t

**NEW & CHEAP STORE.**

G. WOODWARD, (Main street, 2 doors east of Ky. In Bank.) OFFERS FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, BOUGHT IN New York for cash, at package sales at Auction, and at prices much below the manufacturing cost, which will enable him to sell at prices much lower than any hitherto offered the public: CONSISTING OF London best superfine Broad Cloths, Yorkshire and common do. Best superfine Cassimeres, Common do. Ladies superfine ruffled pelisse Cloths, Flannels and Baizes, Flannels and common Coatings, Kersey Molesters and Plains, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Vestings, common and superfine, Rose and Point Blankets, Domestic Plaids, Shirtings and Checks. India, Jacquet, Mull, Book and Leno Muslins, 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, and Shirtings, Irish and Russia Sheetings, Elegant Furniture Chintz Calicoes, Superfine Dimities and Linen Cambrics, Common and 6-4 Carlisle Gingham, Levantine, Florence & changeable Senshaws, French and India Florentines, for Vestings, Cashmere, Angola, Damask and Levantine Shawls, Silk, Bandana, Flag & Fancy Handkerchiefs, Sattin and Lustrating Ribbons assorted, Black and colored Cotton Crapes and Bonnets, Silk, Beaver and Buckskin Gloves, Angola Tippetts and fashionable Ladies Winter Hats, with Ostich Feathers, very low. A CHEAP ASSORTMENT OF Hard Coffee, Queens & Madeira Wine, China Coppers, Imperial & Rosin, Hyson Teas, Iron and Steel, Leaf Sugar, With a neat assortment of Hand, Compass, and Mill Saws, at reduced prices. N. B. On consignment a few boxes Cotton Yarn, of superior quality at low rates. Lex. Dec. 20, 1817—8t

**ELEGANT CARPETING.**

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO. Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price. August 23—tf

**NOTICE.**

ON the 15th of November, 1815, the subscribers enclosed in a letter, directed to Messrs. Scott, Trotter & Tilford, merchants, of Philadelphia, a Treasury Note for \$1000, payable at Baltimore; on which day the said letter with its contents was put into the post office at this place, directed as before stated; which letter, with contents, has never since been heard of. A liberal reward will be given by us to any person that can give such information as will lead to a detection of the thief, or the recovery of the money. JNO. & JOS. SUMRALL, of the late firm of Sumralls & Co. Maysville, K. Jan. 6, 1818. Jan. 10—6t

**CASH FOR WOOD.**

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company will give the highest price for WOOD, delivered at their Factory, by the cord; seasoned, (if sound) will be preferred. They also want to employ the hauling of their own wood, about three miles from this place, for which they will pay liberally in cash. Jan. 31—tf

**OWINGS'S IRON-WORKS.**

ARE ALL IN COMPLETE OPERATION. THE result of the late improvements, made by the subscriber on his BLAST FURNACE, decidedly gives her the preference to any in the western country. She is now making double the quantity she ever made and of a very superior quality. THE FORGES are making better Bar Iron than heretofore, & of as good a quality as any in the U. States. They are managed by selected workmen from the Eastward. All orders will be promptly executed when the payment is made satisfactory. THOMAS D. OWINGS. Slate Iron-Works, Jan. 17, 1818—tf. N. B. A general assortment of Bar-Iron and Castings will be kept as usual at his Iron Store, in Lexington.

**DIRECT TAX OF 1815.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Direct Tax of the United States for 1815, on the following described property situated in this state, having remained unpaid one year from the time of the notification of the Collector in whose district the said property lies that the Tax had become due and payable; the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said Tax due thereon with an addition of 20 per cent. will be sold at public sale at the court house in the town of Lexington, in the county of Fayette, on the 31st day of March 1818. The sale of this property having been advertised before, but was deferred for want of adequate description to effect it. Names of Taxable Persons—Description D. C. Jacob Miller—Clay county 78 Thomas Boyd—Bourbon 50 acres on Green creek 272 John Pope—Garrard 195 Len. K. Bradley—Bourbon cty. 900 acres on Hinkton 1760 John Bedell—Ditto 477 acres on Hinkton near the mouth of Clear creek 1170 Wm. F. Coleman & Co—Ditto 93 acres on Stoner adjoining Jacob Jones and others 544 H. Foster—Ditto 70 acres with a hewed Log dwelling, &c. 382 Daniel Griner—Ditto 585 William Jones adm'r. of William Jones dec'd.—Ditto 350 acres on Townsend adjoining Williams and Hawkins 1950 Laurence McGuire—Ditto 2000 acres on Licking 3120 Michael Matheny—Ditto 10 acres adjoining Matheny and Harrison 58 Jno. McDowell—Ditto 200 on Houston one cabin dwelling 1170 James Morrison—Ditto 1-3 of an undivided claim to 32,377 1-2 acres situate on the north side of the road from Lexington to Paris, claim disputed 117 Henry Miller—Ditto 1587 acres on the head of Flat Lick 6579 George Penn—Ditto 1 female slave between age of 12 and 50 117 Ann Farberly—Ditto 60 2-3 acres on Flat run 43 1-3 on do adjoining Turney 560 William Taylor—Ditto 1 Lot on Main-street Paris adjoining W. & S. Allen 780 James Trabue's Heirs—Ditto 1750 acres on Houston adjoining Watts and others 9167 Drucilla Thornton—Ditto 59

Drice Young—Bracken county, 100 acres on road from Augusta to Cynthiana 138 Thomas Mitchell by Peter Gatewood—Marion county 195 Robt. Rutherford's Heirs by Geo. Walker—Ditto 4212 Carr Fleming & Co.—Nicholas county 97 Robert Combs—Ditto 2000 acres 3 miles below lower Blue Lick 585 Thomas Indicut—Ditto 30 acres on Beaver creek 35 Moses Indicut—Ditto 50 acres on Beaver creek 58 Aaron Indicut—Ditto 50 acres on Beaver creek 58 Thomas Indicut—Ditto 100 acres on Beaver creek 164 Edm'd. Vaughan—Ditto 500 acres on Bee Lick 195 Thos. Anderson—Lewis county 116 acres on Ohio river 76 William S. Austin Clarke county 2533 Benjamin Clever—Ditto 390 Jno. Dugan—Clark county 2120 William Kelly—Ditto 993 John Mayo—Ditto 1950 Mchey Shepherd—Ditto 975 Jno. McCormick's Heirs—Estill county 33 William Bibb sen.—Bath county 780 James E. Smith—Ditto 390 William T. Blackner—Montgomery county 1170 Frederick Harris—Ditto 998 Moses Hunter—Ditto 1560 Wade Mosby—Ditto 585 Jas. Taylor sen.—Ditto 72 John Johnson—Floyd county 78 John Evans—Fleming county 176 Wade Mosby—Ditto 1014 Mary Walker—Ditto 875 George West—Ditto 624 Robert Powell—Washington county 136 P. Phillips Heirs—Hardin county 390 Thos. Stout, Charles Stout & Abia Sheridan—Ditto 1950 B. Barnes—Lincoln county 39 William Lytle Jr.—Cass county 234 Abram Smith—Campbell county 2323 Nathaniel Breeding—Ditto 1000 acres on Main Licking 535 James Coleman Jr.—Ditto 1000 acres on Bank Lick 1170 Robert Gamble—Ditto 1000 acres on waters of Ohio and 1000 do. waters Licking 2340 Robert C. Jacobs—Ditto 10000 acres on Big Bone Lick waters 78 Hugh Mercus's Heirs—Ditto 2500 and 220 acres opposite 16 mile Island 78 Wm. Morgan's Heirs—Ditto 6667 acres on waters Big Bone Lick 78 Prettyman Mercer—Ditto 500 and 750 acres on Ohio 3412 Thomas Newton—Ditto 6 Joseph Perkins—Ditto 978 acres on Big Bone 72 Henry Roberts—Ditto 947 1/4 acre on Licking 739 Francis West's assignees—Ditto and 1000 10858 1-2 acres on waters of Licking 11060 R. Eggleston—Boone county 2000 acres on waters Big Bone Lick 1560 Ja. Watson's Trustees—Ditto 1932 1-2 acres waters of Ohio 157 Jno. D. Williams—Ditto 1810 acres near Big Bone 216 Charles Burris—Harrison county 400 acres on Main Licking 150 Jas. Doll & Co. Crs. of Charles Elliott dec'd.—Ditto 2000 acres on Beaver creek 1560 Thomas Rowland—Ditto 1000 acres on Licking 1170 Mary Walker—Ditto 1000 acres on south Fork of Licking 1950 George Graham—Gallatin county 1150 acres on Severn creek 449 Doct. Linn Jones—Ditto 1000 acres 390 Em'r. Longhead—Ditto 106 acres on Ohio 78 Wade Mosby—Ditto 666 2-3 acres on Ohio 780 Charles Patterson—Ditto 500 acres on Kentucky river 590 David Jamison—Scott county 10,000 acres on waters of Eagle creek 39 Zacariah Herndon—Ditto 1000 acres on dividing ridge between Licking and Elkhorn 1560 Solomon McNair—Ditto 489 acres on Eagle and Cedar creeks 190 Jno. D. Williams—ditto 200 acres on Eagle creek 195 Taliman Weaver—ditto 7,000 acres on Eagle creek 2730 Bingham Rees, Cochran & Thursty, Sam. Macker Meeker, Denman & Co. & Jas. West—Franklin county 250 acres on Elkhorn 212125, 37 1-2 200, 380, 259, 125, 125 & 500 on do. and 67 1-2 on first bottom below Benson 11085 J. Edmiston & Wm. Louny—ditto 358 acres on north Elkhorn 698 J. H. Gibson—ditto 105 acres on Salt River 410 William Goodwin—ditto 10,000 on Twins 39 Jno. Hancock—ditto 350 acres Sulphur Lick creek 273 David Henly—ditto 9000 acres Elkhorn & Eagle creeks 3510 A. Madison's heirs—ditto 546 acres on Main Elkhorn 852 Andrew Moore—ditto 2500 acres on Upper Twin, 300 ditto on Severn 1092 William Fleming—5300 acres 2000 do. in Jefferson county 156 William Moore—ditto 308 acres on North Elkhorn 961 George Mason—ditto 250 acres waters of Benson 098 John C. Owings—ditto 3 tracts, 500, 500, & 600 acres on Elkhorn 2574 Edward Pass—ditto 114 acres on S. fork of Benson 133 James Prater—ditto, two tracts of 200 acres each 468 Samuel Redding—ditto, 300 acres on Benson 234 Robert Steele—ditto, 333 1-3 acres on Ky. river 780 Geo. Taylor & wife—ditto 697 acres on Ky. river 344 Rev. W. Wilson—ditto 188 acres on Ky. river 733 Sol. S. Baily—Pendleton county 429 William S. Baily—ditto 468 Laurence Birney—Christian county 1881 Jesse Cravins—ditto 1881 Polly Griffith—ditto 1000 acres on Green river including Walnut Bottom on Ohio 1560 David John—ditto 117 Fountain Lester—ditto 400 acres 390 Andrew Miles—ditto 2151 Wm. Mercer's Heirs—ditto 4290 Benjamin Noel—ditto 468 Samuel Small—ditto 98 Levi Tucker—ditto 166 Jas. Taylor's Heirs—ditto 2048 Edward Taylor—ditto 45 John Wallace—ditto 195 John Wallace—ditto 234 John Wallace—ditto 311 John Wallace—ditto 3042 Martin Rutter—Caldwell county 265 Martin Reel—Livingston county 1560 Kelly Davenport—ditto 1560 Jno. Galloway—ditto 39 P. Ormsby—ditto 39 Allen Reed—ditto 78 Jesse Williams—ditto 6318 John Bennett—Grayson cty. 400 acres on Bear creek 231 James Taylor—ditto 3319 Thomas Lewis—Jefferson county 18000 acres on Fern creek 351 JOHN H. MORTON, Designated Collector for the state of Ky. Collectors Office, Lex. 26, 1818—31—8t.